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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS ON THE WEEKLY.
Per Year, (52 issues).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 60

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Ten Thousand Pianos!

In no part of the world does the march of progress make such *gigantic* strides, as in our own country. Everything here, is done on a grand, extensive scale, and hence we find manufacturing establishments which, in a comparatively short time, have grown into truly colossal proportions—have developed and assumed a degree of magnitude altogether unknown to the denizens of the Old World.

These remarks are suggested by the fact that an American Piano Manufacturing Establishment—that of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York—have just turned out their *ten thousandth piano*. Ten Thousand Pianos in ten years! But this is not all. In the beginning of their business career, this firm made from two to three Pianos per week. This amount has been steadily on the increase up to the time of removal to their new Mammoth Factory on Fourth Avenue, which occupies the entire square between 52d and 53d Streets, and gives steady employment to over *four hundred* workmen. From that time forward they have turned out not less than *forty-five* grand, square, and upright Pianos per week, or *two thousand three hundred and forty* per year. In twenty years more, at this rate, the Messrs. Steinway will have manufactured *fifty-six thousand and eight hundred Pianos*. This unparalleled success is mainly owing to the fact, that every department of their establishment is under the immediate *personal* supervision of the senior Steinway and his four sons, all practical piano makers, and who employ none but *first-class* workmen—indifferent mechanics and apprentices not being tolerated in the factory. It is a fact of great significance, that so far from glutting the market by his vast army of Pianos, the Messrs. Steinway found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon them, and hence, they were obliged to abolish all the smaller agencies and confine themselves to the supply only of the *first-class* dealers in the largest cities of the Union.

We would do well to follow the advice of the sagacious John Randolph, of Roanoke, who declared it safest to buy at the *largest* establishments because they are always the best ones for procuring good articles of any kind, we should needs have to purchase none other than the Steinway Pianos. But the Messrs. Steinway are *far* from having their claims to public favor upon any such ground as this. When it is considered that their stupendous success was achieved in the face of old-established makers of great influence, and in competition with their wide-spread popularity, the conviction is irresistible that the Steinway Pianos must possess extraordinary musical advantages, and have attained to a degree of art the perfection hitherto altogether unknown. And, indeed, the proud eminence they occupy in the musical world is sustained and endorsed with singular unanimity by the first musical artists of this country and Europe. At the great World's Fair in London, in 1862, the Steinways received a first-class prize medal for "*powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, and excellence of workmanship*, as shown in the *grand cottage Pianos*," in competition with *two hundred and sixty-nine* Pianos from all parts of the world. This greatest triumph of American Pianos in England, has caused a sensation in musical circles throughout the Continent; and as a result, the Messrs. Steinway are in constant receipt of orders from Europe, thus inaugurating a new phase in the history of the American Pianos by creating in them an article of export.

Liszt, the greatest pianist of all times; Von Bulow and a host of other prominent European artists, have used the Steinway Pianos at their public concerts, and have borne uniform testimony to their surpassing musical excellence. Their appreciation by the leading musical professors of our own country, is most flattering to the makers; and the latter may point with pride to the Centennial Award, dated December, 1864, which resulted in the declaration that both for instrumental performances and as accompaniment to the voice, the "Steinway Pianos *far surpass* all others." This is indeed, strong testimony, when we consider that it emanates from such Masters as Mills, Mason, Maretzek, Heller, Thomas, Ritter, Anshutz, Wolfsohn, Goldbeck, Morgan, Carl Formes, etc., etc., and the members of both the Italian and German Opera Companies headed by such vocalists as Mesdames Carozzi, Zuchi, Lorini, d'Angri, Fortei, Jaffa, Hammon and Signori Bellini, Mazzolini, Lotti, Hermanns, Habelmann etc., etc.

Surely, so brilliant an array of talent, and a declaration of preference over all others, expressed in such decisive and unequivocal terms, cannot but carry conviction to the mind of the most skeptical as to the superior merits and the high standing at home and abroad, of the Steinway & Sons' Piano Forte.

Dry Goods.

Delaines, best quality and beautiful styles, at 37½ cents, at Barker's, 5? Market street.

At 25 cents, new and beautiful Prints, fine cloths, fast colors, at Barker's, 5? Market street.

At 31 cents, the very best Prints and choicest patterns, at Baker's, 59 ? market st.

At 37½ cents, yard wide Shirting Long Cloths, former price 45 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market st.

At 31 cents, a first rate Shirting Muslin, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins, at Barker's, 59 Market st.

Men's and Boys' wear cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market st

Flannels cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market st.

Ticking reduced 20 cents per yard, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, are now opening new Silk, in black, several different makes, plain and figured, from $1 37 to $4 00 per Yard. Also, c le ed Silks at all prices.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, are exhibiting new Dress Goo?s.

For Sale.

A tract of land of 400 acres, situate in Calhoun county, Western Virginia, in the neighborhood of the celebrated Rathbone Wells, of Wirt county, and a short distance from the Gas Spring, of Calhoun county. Big Root creek runs through the premises, giving a large surface of boring territory. Over eight thousand acres surrounding this tract have been taken up for oil purposes. A well has been sunk within 1½ miles of the property to the depth of 200 feet, giving excellent indications of oil in abundance. For further particulars inquire of John Grazier, 119 Water st., Pittsburgh, or S. W. Owens

Samburg Wine.

Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, has been in town introducing an article of Samburg wine from his vineyards, where he has 80,000 bottles which has attained the age of four years. The samples which he left with us are certainly very palatable, and from the certificates of eminent chemists which he holds, it is doubtless a valuable medicinal remedy as well as a superior article for family use.—*New Haven Courier.*

Some of the above wine, four years old, has been procured by our druggists.

Boots, Shoes and Balmorals.

Ten thousand pairs Boots and Shoes, to be sold immediately at McClelland's, 53 Fifth street.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Boots, Balmorals and Gaiters, selling cheaper than ever, to close out stock.

Balmoral Skirts only two dollars; Hoop Skirts at any price, at McClelland's auction.

Important.

A meeting of the petroleum trade will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of considering further measures to defeat the bill which proposes a tax on crude oil. The attendance of all interested is required.

Wanted.

At once, two good Iron Frame Forgers. Want none but good experienced hands. Constant employment given. Call at 58 Wood street. Day & Hayden.

Also, want four Wrought Iron Bit Forgers Constant employment given Day & Hayden.

Nothing Like It.

Card Photographs at 50c. per dozen, Oil Maps of all the regions, Dime Novels of the latest issues, all the Eastern Daily and Weekly Papers, Artemus Ward's books, and other new publications, just received at Pittock's.

H. Schild

Will open the Dining Saloon, formerly kept by Schild & Co., to-day, the 17th, at the old stand, No. 65 Wood s reet, where customers can be supplied as usual with all the delicacies of the season.

Gum Shoes.

Gums at cost at 54 Market street. South & Ross.

Watches,

At Dunseath & Co.'s, 56 Fifth street.

Dress Goods,

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,

At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.

Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 33 cents. at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Shirting.

Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31½ cts, at Barker's, 59 Mark t street.

Choice Prints.

New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's 9 Market street.

Winter Dress Goods.

Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Housekeeping Goods,

Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street

Mourning Goods,

Of all kinds, at BARKER'S, very cheap.

Sheetings.

5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

Graduated.

At this week's examination in Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:

S. W. Paul, Alliance, Ohio;
A. R. Jacob, Ohio county, W. Va.;
John N. Hazlett, Allegheny city;
Robert S. McIntire, Wellsburg, Va.;
J. C. Davidson, Wesley, Pa.;
Wm. Crookston, Ealdn, Pa.;
Theodore S. Negley, East Liberty, Pa.;
Wm. W. Haley Allegheny city.

All of whom passed a satisfactory examination, and who will no doubt hereafter distinguish themselves honorably by their superior attainments in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College, which is granted to those only who pass the prescribed examination satisfactorily.

Pianos.

The best Pianos are made by Wm. Knabe & Co. "Guaranteed for eight years."—Knabe's unrivalled Pianos.

Knabe's Pianos have all the late valuable improvements.

Knabe's Pianos sold only by Charlotte Blume, sole agent.

Before purchasing call and examine the celebrated Knabe Pianos. For sale by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Second Ward, Allegheny.

At a meeting of the citizens of said ward, it was "*Resolved*, As but a small portion of the enrolled men had paid anything to the Bounty Fund, that a committee be appointed to ascertain the names of those who have contributed nothing, and that they are hereby called upon to contribute the sum of $25 00, or have their names published." Samuel N. Lightner, Secretary pro tem.

About Charleston.

If the rebel reports about Charleston are correct, that city is by this time probably in the hands, or at least in the power of our forces. The rebels report that Pittock has received a new assortment of Albums, Gold Pens, Folios, and Diaries, which he will sell, as usual, at low rates. Call on him.

The River Bed Swindle.

It is feared that the grand scheme to swindle the people of the State out of whatever value may attach to the bed of the Allegheny river will be successful, through the determination of the Legislature to pass the bill ceding the right to a large area of the river bed to a corporation. The first bill introduced into the Legislature modestly asked for the privilege of taking the bed without remuneration to the State, and this bill would have passed but not our vigilant legislators been awakened to a sense of their duty by the public press. A second bill, having the same object, but tendering to the State in consideration of the trifling privilege the munificent sum of five per cent., was presented and, after having been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, where it was hoped it would have been buried without resurrection, is again before the Legislature for consideration.

By some strange circumstance, copies of this bill have not been sent to the press, so that its provisions are not fully known. But sufficient has leaked out to indicate that the people of the State, by the passage of this bill, will be victimized to enrich a few individuals. If the ground proposed to be ceded is valuable to a few individuals it is equally valuable to the State; and in these times when capitalists are realizing from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. in investments in oil lands and stocks, it is not to be supposed the parties seeking the passage of this bill would invest their money in a scheme that does not promise better than oil investments.

We understand some of the members from Allegheny county favor the passage of this bill, but upon what grounds we are not fully informed. It is the duty of every merchant and business man in this city to attend the meeting to be held at the Board of Trade Rooms this afternoon, to devise means to prevent the accomplishment of this iniquitous scheme, as it is believed to be, and to instruct our Senators and Representatives as to the will of their constituents in this matter.

CITY MATTERS.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.—On Thursday evening, Chief of Police Long received a telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, signed "H. Paul Estes, U. S. Secret Service," requesting him to arrest a man named J. Corrie Pibles, *alias* Charles E. Grebbel, upon a charge of forgery. The dispatch described the alleged forger, and stated that he would probably be dressed in the uniform of a First Lieutenant of the navy. The Chief, upon receiving the dispatch, handed it to the police, and also to officer Sarber, an independent police officer, who happened to be present. Sarber shortly afterwards also visited the saloon, where he recognized an officer sitting in a private box, as the person the dispatch alluded to, when he arrested him and took him to the watch-house. When in his way to the Mayor's office, Sarber informed the officer of the cause of his arrest, when he stated that his name was Lieut. Pibles, but that he knew nothing about the forgery. He plead hard to be permitted to go to the Monongahela House, where he was stopping, but that could not be permitted, and he was locked up in a cell until morning. Yesterday some of his friends called at the Mayor's office and endeavored to procure his release, stating that his arrest was undoubtedly the result of an unfortunate mistake, but that the Mayor declined to interfere, and telegraphed the fact of his arrest to the Board of Finance that he might be dismissed and made (as was intended) to inure to the commercial interests of Baltimore.

THE CRY IS, "STILL THEY COME."—Capt. H. W. Horbach only requires a few more men to fill up his popular company. Capt. Frank Sweets late Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, is associated with Captain H., and altogether this organization ought to be a popular one. Office opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, on Liberty street.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The enrolled men of this ward will hold a meeting at E. F. A. Faulhaber's house, Chestnut street, this evening, when it is hoped the full amount necessary to relieve the ward of the draft will be forthcoming.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW WESTERN NAVAL DEPOT.

Territorial Officers for Dacotah.

DEATH OF WESTERN SOLDIERS.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

Report in favor of their Admission.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by Congress to select a site for a naval depot on Western waters, concludes as follows: The commission strongly recommend that Congress establish an additional yard of construction at Cincinnati, and that for this purpose the offer of the city authorities, that a portion of the projected basin in Nutt Creek Valley be accepted, provided sufficient accommodations can be obtained on reasonable terms. The delegation now here to procure the acceptance of the offer by Government, are sanguine of success.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate the following officers for the Territory of Dacotah: Asa Bartlett, to be Chief Justice, and J. P. Kidder and William E. Gleason to be Associated Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lamon N. Litchfield United States Marshal.

Wm. M. Springer, Esq., of Illinois, was today admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Within the past three days the following named western soldiers have died in the hospitals here: Ed. Crawford, Co. B, 17th Ohio; Aaron Oberhold, Co. I, 183 Ohio; Jonathan McClain, Co. K, 180 Ohio; Geo. H. Glass, Co. I, Ohio; Geo. W. Bailey, Co. D, 174 Ohio; Robert C. Lisk, Co. K, 183 Ohio; Michael Wilson, Co. G, 180 Ohio; E. J. Powell, Co. K, 180 Ohio; Charles Roe, Co. H, 106 Ohio; William Six, Co. H, 174 Ohio; Wm. Legg, Co. B, 180 Ohio; Abraham Papp, Co. 8th Minnesota; James Cody, Co. H, 33d Michigan; Alex. Parmly, Co. N, 16th Mich.,

Mr. Dawes, to-day, made report from the Committee on Elections, recommending the admission of T. M. Jackson to a seat in the House, as a Representative from the First Congressional district of Arkansas, and J. M. Johnson as Representative from the Third Congressional district of Arkansas; A. P. Field, Second, Louisiana, and W. D. Mann, Third, Louisiana.

FROM RICHMOND.

AFFAIRS BEFORE PETERSBURG

The Situation in North Carolina.

SKIRMISHING NEAR SUGAR LOAF.

Kilpatrick's Cavalry near Augusta.

Rebels falling back before Sherman.

Supplies for Famishing Rebels.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THEM.

President Lincoln and Peace Negotiations.

Rebel View of the Recent Meeting.

The Hope of Foreign Intervention.

A GOLD BASIS DEMANDED.

Rebel Clerks ask an Increase of Pay.

MEETINGS IN REGARD TO PEACE NEGOTIATION.

Blockade effective against England and France.

SHERMAN'S FALL PREDICTED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON Feb. 17.

From full files of Wednesday's Richmond papers, the following extracts are taken:

FROM THE Richmond Dispatch of Feb. 15th.]

PETERSBURG.—Everything remains quiet at Petersburg. It was reported on Monday that the enemy were concentrating for an attack on our left, but there proved to be no foundation for the report.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—We have heard nothing further of the enemy's movements at Newberne. By telegraph from Wilmington, we learn that on Saturday there was considerable skirmishing near Sugar Loaf, and that three attacks, in force, were made on our lines, all of which were repulsed with loss to the enemy. During the day the enemy's whole fleet opened on Gen. Hoke's lines. Our casualties will number about twenty. On Saturday one of the enemy's iron-clads shelled Fort Caswell, killing one man and wounding another.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wheeler leads Kilpatrick near Augusta. We have for some days been in doubt as to what force Sherman had sent in the direction of Augusta. This doubt was largely increased by the reports that while his main army advanced toward Branchville and Charleston, he sent Kilpatrick and his cavalry to demonstrate against Augusta, to break up the Charleston and Augusta Railroad.

From official dispatches received at the War Department, we learn that on Friday last Gen Wheeler attacked Kilpatrick at Aiken, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, twenty miles northeast of Augusta, and after a considerable engagement drove him five miles in the direction of Branchville.

An official dispatch received from Columbia states that in consequence of the enemy having occupied Orangeburg in force, our troops have abandoned Branchville. Jones's report to the same statement published by us yesterday. Our troops have by this, no doubt, fallen back across the Edisto river, which, with Watteree, forms the Santee.

Columbia is situated immediately on the right bank of the Congaree, thirty miles above its confluence with Watteree. The enemy's fall back behind Congaree, the enemy will be able to shell Columbia from the south bank of that stream.

We also learn that Congaree and its tributary, the Saluda, are both easily fordable above the city. This exposes us to the belief that our troops will seek to give battle before crossing the Congaree.

THE CIVIL WAR SWIFT BUREAU.—The Confederate Senate, on yesterday, passed a bill abolishing the Conscript Bureau and office of Commander of Conscripts, and turned the superintendence of conscription over to the commanders of the Reserves in the several States.

The *Whig* says: We learn upon good authority that our forces are falling back before Sherman's advancing columns in the direction of Columbia, S. C., and will probably make a stand at Branchville.

The *Sentinel* editorially says: *Vive le Humbug.* Among the most absurd exhibitions of an absurd people, was the large glorification in Savannah on the arrival there of some provisions, ostentatiously contributed in New York. A public meeting was held, in which Yankee speakers told Yankee stories to what excessively good people they, the Yankees, were, and listening Yankees applauded. This farce they called a meeting in Savannah. They might in the same way, get up a meeting of the people of London. Indeed, Yankee charity is always, at once, ostentatious and mean. A citizen of New Orleans informs us of a veritable display of the same in that city soon after it fell into Yankee hands. Boston loaded with corn, forthwith sent to Richmond. The condition of the men is much better than that of those heretofore received. Only one hundred had to be sent to the hospital.

The report was current in Richmond, when the men left, that Sherman had been checked, and that Beauregard had been killed.

Death of Professor Bond of Harvard University.

BOSTON, February 17.

Professor Bond, of Harvard University died this morning, of consumption. He was about to receive honorable testimonials from the English National Academy.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan at Jay Cook's, to-day at 10 o'clock, were $2,100,000. The largest single subscription being $50,000 from New York.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The proposed Tax on Sales.

The Rebel Debt not to be Recognized or Paid by the U. S.

The Lake Erie Pirate Beall.

Effort to have his Sentence Commuted

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Some two hours were occupied in the Committee of the Whole of the House to day in the consideration of the proposed tax of one-half per cent. on sales. A very strong opposition was developed to it, and Adam Smith, and other writers on political economy, were cited to show that such a tax is burdensome and destructive to the interests of trades and commerce. On the other side it was strongly urged by its advocates as the most equitable mode of assessing taxes, and the easiest of collection.

Mr. Odell, of New York, in advocating it, introduced statistics compiled from returns to the Treasury Department, showing reports for the last fiscal year, amounted to three hundred and twenty-eight millions, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars, to which add duties pressuming, and other charges, and the amount would be in round numbers five hundred and sixty-four and one-half millions. The exports for the same period were three hundred and forty millions, six hundred and thirty-six thousand, making the total of foreign trade nine hundred five millions, two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

It is estimated that this amount averaged the transfers from seller to buyer, which would give an aggregate of two thousand seven hundred and fifteen millions seven hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars, upon which the tax of one half per cent. would apply, yielding a revenue of $13,858,965. Census returns show the value of manufactories in the United States to have increased during the war, in States not in rebellion, to have been seven hundred and fifty-seven millions six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This multiplied by three gives an aggregate of fifty-two hundred and fifty-four millions nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which the tax would amount to seventy-six millions two hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, giving a total on foreign trade and manufactures of one hundred millions eight hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars. This does not include sales of produce, cattle, &c., on any farm.

The Committee finally adopted the amendment by two majority. The result in the House is doubtful. Hopes are strong that it will pass notwithstanding the strength of the opposition has been developed.

The following joint resolution passed the Senate to-night: WHEREAS, certain persons have put in circulation the report that on the suppression of the rebellion the rebel debt or loan may be recognized in whole or part by the United States; and, WHEREAS, such a report is calculated to give a false value to such rebel debt or loan; therefore

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That Congress hereby declares that the rebel debt or loan is simply an agency of the rebellion, which the United States can never under any circumstances recognize in any way.

Major John M. Wall, 8th Illinois cavalry, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector, 2d Army Corps, Department of Washington.

Senator Trumbull of the Judiciary Committee is preparing a report favorable to the admission of the Arkansas Senators.

A strong effort has been made to-day to induce the President to commute the sentence of Beall, who is to be hung to-morrow on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, for conspiracy in the Lake Erie pirate affair. It was tempting to throw a train of cars off the track, and as a spy, and at least to grant him a respite. A petition numerously signed by members of Congress of both parties, requesting Executive interference, was this afternoon presented to the President, and the matter urged upon him by Messrs. Browning and Risley. The President listened patiently to their representations but has not yet announced his decision in the case.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Further of Sherman's Movements.

A Battle Imminent.

Exciting Rumors in Richmond.

Mrs. Patterson Allen Charged with Treason.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The *Tribune* has the following extracts from Richmond papers of the 15th:

The *Examiner* says: According to official advices last received at the War Department, Sherman was moving on the upper branches of the Edisto, evidently intending to flank Branchville, and strike the railroad to Columbia north of its junction with the South Carolina Railroad. Unless the rebel cavalry have failed back from Branchville to take up a new line to cover Columbia, and one better calculated for defensive purposes, the impression in official quarters is, that a battle is imminent. Beauregard will fight it on ground of his own, and will have the choice of his defensive force. The general situation is encouraging for us.

It was currently reported yesterday that a column of the enemy were moving on Augusta. The War Department has no confirmation of this.

The *Enquirer* says: The continued absence of official news from the front leaves ample field for any extent of rumor and conjecture. Now that it is well known Sherman is actively marching on Columbia, his manœuvers on Branchville, and feints upon Augusta and Columbia, and his demonstration in force on James Island, below Charleston, on the basis of some very entertaining military criticisms and anticipations.

That Branchville and ultimately Charleston are the designs of Sherman there can be little doubt, but whether he will get either one or the other appears by no means imminent. Rumor says that Branchville is evacuated, and the enemy having crossed the Edisto twenty miles above that place, are marching on it. There is no official confirmation of this.

Mrs. Patterson Allan is recognized in the sum of $100,000 for her appearance to answer at the next term for treason. Her counsel, it is presumed, will ask for a continuance and renewal of the bail bond.

FROM CHARLESTON.

REBEL REPORT CONTRADICTED.

CAPTURE OF THE OUTER WORKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Hardee reports a repulse of our forces on James Island.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS.

REPORTED DEATH OF BEAUREGARD.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.

A special dispatch to the *American*, from Annapolis, says: The flag of truce boats New York and Terry, arrived here this morning, with 1,570 paroled Union soldiers from Richmond. The condition of the men is much better than that of those heretofore received. Only one hundred had to be sent to the hospital.

The report was current in Richmond, when the men left, that Sherman had been checked, and that Beauregard had been killed.

Death of Professor Bond of Harvard University.

BOSTON, February 17.

Professor Bond, of Harvard University died this morning, of consumption. He was about to receive honorable testimonials from the English National Academy.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan at Jay Cook's, to-day at 10 o'clock, were $2,100,000. The largest single subscription being $50,000 from New York.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Meeting of Loyal Refugees.

Modest Request of Sir Wm. Armstrong

Secretary of the Treasuryship

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 186?.

A meeting of loyal Georgians was held at the Cooper Institute last night. Speeches were made by several residents of Georgia. Resolutions were passed denouncing the secession movement, and urging the early return of the State to the Union.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Sir Wm. Armstrong writes to the Navy Department, urging our Government to manufacture his guns. Captain Wise, of the ordnance bureau, in reply, says the Armstrong guns captured at Fort Fisher afforded us the means for testing Sir William's invention.

Gen. Dwight has been examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War testifying concerning the Red River Expedition.

The *World's* Washington special says, the House Committee on Conduct of the War nearly finished the examination of persons holding cotton permits. They will next examine the officers who issued them.

The *Times'* special says:—The President told a member of the Ways and Means Committee that he should soon send a new nomination for a Navy Secretary, who would probably be an eastern man.

The *Tribunes'* army of the Potomac special says: The railroad is being extended to a position now held on the left of the Fifth Corps. A large force of men are now employed upon it. Numerous wagon roads are also being constructed.

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FROM HAVANNA.

Unsuccessful Attempt to run Blockade.

The Mexican Archives still Safe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

The steamer Corsica brings Havana dates of the 11th. The blockade runner Col. Lamb was obliged to return from an attempt to run into Galveston Bay.

Maximilian's Consul in Havana has not yet been able to secure the Mexican archives in that city. No news from Mexico.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Deserters and Absentees to be Disfranchised.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17.

The Maine House of Representatives have passed a resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution of the State disfranchising deserters and absentees from military draft.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Rebel Armies in the Southwest.

THEIR STRENGTH AND SITUATION.

REBEL SPECULATIONS IN COTTON.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

A NEW ORDER INSTITUTED BY HIM.

Important Order Concerning Freedmen

NEW ORLEANS February 10, VIA CAIRO, February 17.

The following received through all refugees from Western Texas, regarding Price and Magruder's armies, are deemed reliable. Price's command is about 9,000 strong, mostly cavalry, from Texas. Large numbers of deserters are constantly arriving at Rio Grande city, escaping North into Arkansas and Missouri. Price's headquarters are at Bonham, Texas, forty miles south of Red River, in a fine foraging region.

Magruder is at Camden, Arkansas, with part of his command, but the main body, chiefly cavalry, is on stealing expeditions in Texas. The horses in both commands are in an exhausted condition. Magruder has 20,000 men on the muster rolls, two-thirds of whom are effective.

Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport, Louisiana. His entire strength is estimated at thirty-eight thousand, only about twenty thousand of which are available. Immense droves of beef cattle, numbering some hundred thousand head, are roaming in the prairies in Western Texas.

Reports of Kirby Smith's, Magruder's and other rebel officers say the cotton speculation still continues. Major Hart, rebel agent at Matamoras, is said to have made a million of dollars in gold.

The Matamoras journal published in Matamoras says: Maximilian created an order entitled the Mexican Eagle, of which Grand Marshal Almonte is appointed Grand Master. The order comprises an unlimited number of knights, two hundred officers, one hundred commanders, fifty grand officers, twenty-five of which are to be commanders, and twelve grand crosses with collars. The following sovereigns have been awarded grand crosses, with the collar: Emperor Napoleon, Victor Emanuel, Brazil, Kings of Belgium, Italy, Sweden, and Norway.

Maximilian has appointed General Mejia Commander-in-chief of the Imperial army.

General Cortinas left Matamoras January 25th, with a brigade, on a campaign against Monterey. General Mejia is to go to Europe on an important mission. Maximilian appointed a new Council of State, with Jose Manuel Hidalgo President.

Prince Polignac, a Major General in the rebel army, was in Matamoras three weeks ago, en route for Europe, on leave of absence.

General Huribut issued an order concerning freedmen, under which he requires all plantations with a force of less than ten persons to be registered prior to being leased and the interest of landlord or tenant will be held responsible for the payment of the portion due United States.

Chas. W. Conway is retained as general superintendent of freedmen and charged with providing means for the immediate employment of freedmen.

Cotton advanced with indications of further improvement. Middling quoted at 70 to 75. Receipts for six weeks, 1,515; same time stock in store and on shipboard, 4,564. Sugar firm at 9½ to 10 cents for fair to prime. Molasses all received. Gold advanced 10 cents during the week.

Adjutant General Thomas is in the city.

The steamer Morning Star has been aground two days, at the mouth of the river. A steamer has been sent down to lighten her off.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—The credentials of Mr. Segar, Senator from Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Mason, were presented and laid on the table to be acted on by next Congress. Yeas, 29; Nays, 12.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution declaring that the United States Government could in no event become responsible for the rebel debt.

Mr. SAULSBURY objected and it was laid over.

A resolution was agreed to take a recess from four till seven o'clock this evening.

The naval appropriation bill was considered. Mr. HALE explained that the Navy Department had put piles and spiles upon his track last summer.

Mr. GRIMES denied, on the authority of Mr. Fox, that any such piles had been put there, but had ever given instructions to any detective to examine the conduct of Mr. Hale or anything he did.

Mr. HALE then animadverted at length on the management of the Navy Department.

Mr. SAULSBURY concurred in Mr. Hale's remarks.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made a speech in relation to political parties, stating the formation of the Republican party in 1856, and its founders, viz: Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, and the great statesmen of that time, and contending that the Democratic party was the original party, at the time of the re-election of Jackson in 1832.

After remarks from Messrs Saulsbury, Lane and Nye, the Senate adjourned over.

At the evening session a bill to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to receive and settle claims for stores and supplies against the United States, to the amount of $12,501, the original vouchers having been lost during the late war in evidence, was passed.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution in relation to the rebel debt and it was passed.

Mr. NYE spoke in reply to Mr. Saulsbury, in favor of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. NYE defended the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and said he was sustained by Democratic members of Congress several years ago. He charged that the rapid opposition made by Mr. Saulsbury to the administration was the freeing four millions of slaves. Mr. Nye animadverted at length on the Democratic party, which he said, among other things, were now willing that the highest crime known to our laws, treason, should be punished. He finally replied to the accusations of Hale against the Navy Department.

Mr. SAULSBURY vindicated his loyalty as a Democrat. He said the peace men were the loyal men of the country, and the party in power, who were the cause of the war, were the real traitors.

Mr. JAMES also defended the Navy Department from the attacks made upon it.

Mr. WADE denied that the report of the committee on the Conduct of the War was ex parte, and said light dralt iron-clads were failures.

Mr. WADE's amendment proposing the establishment of a Board of Admiralty, was rejected.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy shall be made in the several districts by competitive examination, by candidates, his manœuvers on Branchville, and feints upon Augusta and Columbia, and his demonstration in force on James Island, below Charleston, on the basis of some very entertaining military criticisms and anticipations.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment authorizing the Secretaries of the Navy, War and Treasury, to appoint engineers in this country, instead of importing it. Adopted.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as amended, then passed, and the Senate, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Elections reports a resolution to admit A. P. Field to a seat from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana. The Committee had previously reported in favor of admitting Mr. Flanders, of the First Congressional District of that State.

Mr. DAWES reported in favor of admitting Mr. Peck from the First and Mr. Johnson from the Third Districts of Arkansas. The reports lie over for consideration.

The bill for the relief of Major Brigham passed.

The bill extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Michigan, and for other purposes, was taken up and passed.

The House went into committee of the whole on the amendments to the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. BOUTWELL's amendment to tax Sales one-fourth of one per cent. is pending.

Mr. THAYER's amendment to except manufacturers of petroleum from the tax on sales.

Mr. HOOKER opposed the tax on sales, but if it was carried he desired an amendment to include petroleum and bullion, and to exclude all agricultural products. The amendment proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means would yield about $60,000,000. This, after deducting $30,000,000 required to pay the interest, as they were before the war, including the interest on the public debt, would leave a surplus of $30,000,000 applied to the extraordinary expenses of the war.

The question was stated to be the following amendment of Mr. Boutwell—all persons licensed under the provisions of this act, or the acts to which it is an amendment, and who are engaged in sales of goods, wares and merchandize, or articles produced or manufactured, whether foreign or domestic, shall within ten days and afterwards, on the first of every month, make an oath or affirmation of the amount of sales made during the month preceding, and shall pay there a tax of one per cent., and all such persons in the collection of the tax imposed on sales by this act shall be subject to the provisions of the law relating to assessment and collection of the tax on manufactures contained in the 86th section of the act to which this is an amendment. It was negatived by 55 to 55.

The House refused to strike out section four of the bill proposing an additional tax on articles mentioned in the ninety-fourth section of the existing law, and which includes ready made clothing, and all woollen or felt fabrics, and of cotton, leather, copper, iron, furniture, soaps, pickles, umbrellas, or parasols, wood screws, nails, and guns, gunpowder, sugars, turpentine, and many other articles.

Mr. HOOPER again offered an amendment in relation to the present bank duties to tax the amount of deposits one-fourth of one per cent. average monthly, of one quarter of one per cent. after July 1st, 1865, and after half of one per cent. after December 31st, 1865.

The amendment was rejected by two of a majority.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, that National and State Banks and Banking Associations shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of State notes paid out by them after the 1st of January. Agreed to.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved that twelve cents in stead of six cents a gallon, as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, on crude petroleum, and after further proceedings the duty was put as originally reported,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday February 18, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

What is Sherman Doing?

It is reported that, in reply to the inquiry of a gentleman who desired to be informed of the exact time when Richmond would be taken, the President said it depended on the rate SHERMAN traveled, indicating thereby that he was expected to perform the distance without stopping much on the way.

It certainly begins to look as though he was doing it. He seems to have passed Branchville, and although we have some account of HOOD AND'S column being a short distance from Charleston, it looks as though the great body of the veteran army had its face firmly set for Richmond. If the information imparted by the Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, whose letter is given in another part of this paper, is to be relied on, the capture of Charleston, as well as Branchville and Columbia, entered into the plan of SHERMAN.

It is scarcely probable that anything will be undertaken that will occasion delay. Indeed, the number of SHERMAN'S force probably puts to rest the question of time for all the rebels can do to impede his progress. It is large enough to enable him to change his plan at will; but his grand purpose of forming a junction with GRANT will be kept in view. That this junction may be all the more conclusive as to the fate of Richmond, he will deplete his force as little as possible. Large garrisons are therefore not likely to be left anywhere, and it is not impossible that he will leave Charleston, Augusta and every other point in the rear (the Raleigh or Goldsboro is struck, on the ground that their capture would weaken our forces, while the holding of them but deprives LEE of the men he has sent off, and who would not be able to get back to help defend Richmond. When the rebel capital has fallen the outposts can be taken.

The appearance of SHERMAN'S cavalry at Florence, seventy miles north of Charleston, on the railway route to Wilmington, not only isolates the former city, but strikes a blow that will vibrate to Richmond. Whatever may be SHERMAN'S intention as to Charleston, it is clear that he proposes at the same time to isolate Richmond as he comes up from the South.

One thing is certain, SHERMAN has had his own way thus far, for had the rebels obtained the slightest advantage, the fact would have been reported several times manifolded.

Storage of Petroleum.

On the representation of Mayor HOLLY, of Philadelphia, that the bill passed so suddenly by the Legislature, regulating the storage of Petroleum in that city, if allowed to go into effect would operate very injuriously, it has been returned by the Governor, and is now in the possession of the Legislature.

While there exists an absolute necessity for legislation on the subject, which should apply to no particular city, but to the whole State, there will in the end prove to be more safety in taking time to deliberate, than by incurring the risks at ways incident to hasty legislation. The original bill applied only to Philadelphia. The law should be general. While it protects the community from the conceded dangers of Petroleum, it should regard the rights and interests of dealers, and especially those who have invested large sums. It is contended that the restrictions and guards that apply to the manufacture and storage of gunpowder should be made to apply to Petroleum With certain modifications this would be the correct rule. Those modifications would relate to the essential distinctions that exist in the two commodities, and which permit of different modes of treatment, but which, in both cases, are essentially dangerous. Petroleum, it has been suggested, can be safely stored in cisterns properly secured, while powder could not be, except it was removed from access. The wells from which Petroleum is originally derived, suggest the idea, both as to storage and guards. But when stored in barrels, there can be no question that scarcely less precaution should be thought of than we apply to gunpowder.

We trust the representatives from this city will embrace the opportunity afforded by the return of the bill, to amend it so as to make it applicable at least to Pittsburgh, and if possible to the entire State.

UNION MEETINGS IN GEORGIA.—Intelligence from Savannah, Georgia, to the 9th states that no less than nineteen Union meetings have been held in that part of the State. At these meetings an overwhelming peace sentiment prevailed, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the desire of the people to give up the contest and place the State to her old position in the Union. A Union meeting called in Augusta were broken up by the rebel soldiers, although the people are strongly for peace and anxious for the approach of SHERMAN'S army and an end of the war At Pulaski a Union meeting was also broken up by the rebels, but a second meeting was called and the people declared their intention to hold it and express their sentiments despite JEFF. DAVIS and his armed followers. BEAUREGARD has denied that there were any peace meetings held in Georgia, but the facts are palpably against his denial.

Governor BROWN had convened the Legislature of Georgia to meet on the 16th instant, at Macon, which was to be attended by the members from Savannah. These members, in obedience to the universal desire of the people of Savannah, would vote to call a convention of the people to decide upon what action the State should take in the present state of affairs. It is believed that a majority of the Legislature would be in favor of calling the convention, and it is also confidently believed that Governor BROWN would throw all his influence in the same direction, so that a convention may be held within a few weeks. Some Union men are so sanguine that they predict Georgia will be in the Union again in sixty days.

FORT FISHER.—General TERRY continues his reconnoissances of the rebel positions near Wilmington, with successful results. A reconnoissance was made on the 16th, when all the approaches to the rebel works were carefully explored, the observations being taken amidst the whizzing of the rebel bullets. The conclusion drawn from this expedition is, that HOKE will desperately dispute our advance towards Wilmington by way of Federal Point, that he is ever vigilant against surprises, and that his well constructed earthworks mount artillery, and have a force behind them large enough to hold them. The codicil to all this, however, is that our forces will be in Wilmington ere long.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.—The Senate has confirmed the following promotions of Western Pennsylvania officers: To be Brevet Majors—Captain H. H. Bingham, 140th Pa. Vols.; Capt. F. H. Parke, 4th Pa. Cav., August 16, 1864; Capt. Robert L. Orr, 61st Pa. Vol., Sept. 22, 1864; Capt. Robert W. Lyon 102d Pa. Vols., Sept. 19, 1864; Capt. W. J. Warner, 139th Pa. Vols., August 1, 1864; Capt. John W. Snodgrass, Sept. 19, 1864. To be additional Paymaster—C. P. Kimball, of Oil City. To be Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain—Lieut. John R. Boyle, 11th Pa Vols.; Lieut. Joseph T. Powers, 155th Pa. Vols.

FREE TRADE.—The NEW YORK *Evening Post* proposes free trade as a basis on which the North and South could unite in cordial reunion. The New York *Times* pronounces the proposition "farcically absurd;" the *Express* says that "it would be positively refreshing to hear such discussions in the midst of the bloody arbitrament of war, if it were not disgusting." The plan seems to be about equally fortunate with each side.

PEACE AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—When the result of the recent peace conference reached Fort Fisher, our officers and soldiers received it with delight. The men in arms prayed to fight it out. They claim to know what war means, and are for war until the rebellion is utterly crushed and annihilated.

Shall we Manufacture at Home or Buy Abroad?

The spirit and magnitude of this momentous question is expressed in the phrase, "protection to American labor." No matter in what light we examine its bearings upon the wealth, power and independence of our people, the right and duty to protect to the fullest extent the industry of the nation becomes clear and imperative. The special pleadings of the opponents of protection need only be carefully analysed to disclose the impelling selfishness which animates them. We have already referred to the Jesuitical appeal of the free-traders, resident in New York, secretly addressed to the railroad interests, inviting their efforts and influence to prevent protection to the rolling mills of our country. We now discover the same subtle spirit working in another direction, but aiming at the same results in the insidious but constant agitation of the question of specie payments and cheap railroad transportation, and would warn our readers not to be deceived. These artful appeals are addressed to the Northwest and are intended to engender prejudices against the manufacturers of the East, in the minds of the agricultural population of the country, and enlist them in the suicidal purpose of defeating the emancipation of American property and labor from the blasting influence of European capital. It being generally, if not universally, conceded that a suppression of the rebellion will eventually tend to re-establish in the European mind a firm confidence in the stability of our National Union, and induce a greatly increased foreign demand for our governments securities, resulting in the equalization of gold and greenbacks, equivalent practically to a resumption of specie payments, the idea is being industriously disseminated that a radical contraction of our currency is a necessary preliminary to hasten the resumption of specie payments; while an ample import revenue payable in gold, is equally essential to insure an early restoration of European confidence in and demand for our National bonds.

The argument urged for a contraction of the currency is the necessity for so reducing the value of the products of labor as to preserve its nominal relations with capital. The spirit of this argument being—if capital cannot own labor, its power to control and use it must be sustained—needs only to be seen to be condemned.

The necessity of an ample import revenue, payable in gold, is urged because in this fact would be evidence to the European mind and the assurance of interest being punctually paid, and available without loss. This argument seems very plausible, and is so on the surface, but when analyzed we detect the old serpent, Free Trade, concealed therein.

A normal resumption of specie payments does not require of American labor any sacrifice, much less the sacrifices involved in a forced radical reduction of the currency. But an abnormal reduction thereof, attained by a forced radical contraction would give joy to the Free Traders, because its immediate effect would be to paralyze many branches of industry yet infantile and needing support. When the values of gold and currency are equalized specie payments normally occurs. Hence the true remedy to restore specie payments is to equalize their values. To attain this we must cease to export, and seek to import gold. If Europe wants our goods, we must require payment for them in gold. It is only thus we can get back even a moiety of the \$400,000,000 of gold exported in three years—the immediate want of which we now so feel, and the repossession of which we so much need. This is practicable if the policy of protection—up to the point of prohibition where necessary—is firmly maintained, for European gold will come to us for our petroleum and other articles of export, as also for our National bonds, if we insist upon it, for payment. Nor is it necessary to provide large import revenue payable in gold to insure the punctuality and availability referred to. The industry of our country, duly protected in developing the almost unlimited dormant wealth thereof, can, and without a murmur, will bear all the taxation necessary to maintain perfect good faith with all holders of American securities—whether National, State, Municipal or Corporate,—and with the resumption of specie payments this taxation will be paid in the equivalent of gold, thereby saving fifty millions of dollars. But the policy of free trade is further urged, on the ground that it will help to reestablish the bonds of sympathy between England and America, the only "truly free countries on earth."

Would not the "bond of sympathy" be strengthened in a way much more conducive to National independence and wealth by the transfer of the sympathizing millions of English laboring operatives and mill owners, and shores, by which all need of importing the product of their labor will be removed? It is suggested, that the Rebellion being suppressed, and confidence in our Union restored, European capital should seek our bonds largely, paying therefor with gold as proposed it might create such a drain of gold as would unsettle the great monetary centres of Europe, and endanger not only eventually, but at once the Banks of England and France. Hence it is urged, and with good reason, that the banking, commercial and manufacturing interests of England and France will unitedly discourage, as far as they can, the re-establishment of European confidence in American bonds, unless our revenue laws favored their purchase with the products of labor instead of gold. This being admitted the question arises—Is the interest of England's people of more value than National independence, or shall the interest of European capitalists be consulted to the sacrifice of American labor? We say most emphatically, *no*.

But experience teaches that the combined influence of the moneyed aristocracy of England failed to permanently enlist the sympathy of the peoples of Europe for the Southern rebellion. Is it reasonable to suppose it will succeed where it has proved impotent to prolong European doubts of the safety of our National Bonds.

Let us bide our time, content with Greenbacks and National Bank issues until specie payment is normally accomplished, and then we will be able to confidently proclaim our country financially as well as politically independent of England.

The plan for the reinction of the duty on railroad iron, addressed to Congress by the agents of English rail manufacturers, under the assumed character of railroad Presidents and managers, heretofore referred to, makes its appeal upon the ground that the great North west would thereby secure cheap transportation to market for its bulky products. We admit the great need for cheap railroad freight for the crops of this great agricultural region, and think we can show in a future number that this can be attained to the fullest practical extent, without compromising the vital principle of *protection*, or waiting for the undisturbed enjoyment of the Mississippi route to the markets of the world.

A free and legitimate competition between the great trunk lines of railroad leading to the Atlantic cities, instead of the selfish combinations which now exist, and which could be prevented by national legislation, would go far towards securing this object.

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.—In the Cincinnati Probate Court on Wednesday, the important case of the United States Telegraph Company, of Ohio, against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, was decided against the former. The question was as to the right of the Telegraph Company to exercise the power of eminent domain, the company desiring an appropriation of a right to construct on and along the line of the railroad a magnetic telegraph, which right had already been given the Western Union Telegraph Company. The court held that the act of the legislature giving telegraph companies the right to construct their lines along and upon any of the public roads did not extend to those roads established by railroad corporations, quasi-private or company roads. The power of eminent domain in railroad companies was conferred by special enactments, while the powers of telegraph companies were general, privileging them to go anywhere upon the public roads of the State, but not upon private or corporation roads.

THE War Department has reason to believe that the draft will have to be enforced in but few places, as the number required by General GRANT is being raised by recruiting. Now that all controversies respecting the quotas in the several States are postponed, greater alacrity in recruiting is expected, especially as remissness in any quarter will subject the citizens to a draft.

THE SAVANNAH cotton which reached New York will be offered for sale as soon as it can be stored and the other necessary arrangements completed. The total amount obtained in Savannah will be about 3,000 bales.

THERE are reports that coal oil has been found in different places in California, but no samples of note have yet been exhibited at San Francisco. Will Professor Sullivan make another report?

THE rebel Senator FOOTE is understood to have rendered service to the Government which entitled him to immunity from arrest and imprisonment, and he has been allowed, consequently, to leave for Europe without hindrance.

THE majority committee of the New York State Legislature have reported in favor of a paid fire department for New York city.

The Library Building.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Whilst it may be admitted that the committee entrusted with the duty of procuring stock subscriptions to this most commendable and important undertaking are correct in their assumption, that the stockholders are the proper persons to settle upon the definite plans of the proposed structure, there can be no harm in making suggestions. The subject is one in which every body seems to feel interested, and if my suggestions do not prove to be the best, they may at least call out some person who can offer better ones.

It seems to me that the triangular lots at the head of Wood and Market streets would not afford sufficient space in a proper shape. The old Jackson Foundry lot, alongside the Custom House, which is one hundred and twenty feet on Smithfield, by one hundred and fifty feet along Virgin alley, might answer, although not as deep as is desirable. It also lot should be secured, there could be two stores fronting on Smithfield street, eighteen by forty-eight feet each, and an entrance to the other parts of the building twenty feet wide. The rear end of the store, for eight feet, should be covered by a sky-light, the corresponding space over them being open. The story over the stores would be 15X48 feet, to be occupied by the library staircase. It would afford a room, say 15x20 feet, over the front of the entrance hall; three rooms, say 12 feet square, and a Library room 48x86 feet and the same space on the third floor to be divided as thought best. Behind this would remain 120x100 feet for the Lecture or Concert Hall. The floor of this might be elevated say six feet above that of the stores, and the interior arranged with successively elevated seats and two rows of gallery or balconies. The room should be high and lighted from above, with few or no side lights. Beneath the Hall would be room for a gymnasium, and perhaps also for a small hall for the meetings of the Library Association. If it is objected that the basement could not be sufficiently ventilated for the proposed uses, the objector is reminded of the fact that the great audience hall in the Cooper Institute, New York City, is entirely beneath the level of the pavement, and is yet well ventilated. It a deeper lot than the size spoken of above could be had, it would of course be much better, as more space could be given to the stores, and to the library accommodations over them. There should be attached to the library room convenient saloon rooms, board room, sale room for valuable books and documents, a librarian's office, and the proper washing arrangements so necessary in Pittsburgh.

The exterior of the building should be as suggested by your local this morning, "graceful in its proportions and elegant in its details," the whole harmonizing with its uses. Hoping it may be erected in a form worthy of its uses, I am yours, &c.,

A STOCKHOLDER.

General Intelligence.

Rene Garlier, a Frenchman, committed suicide in New York on Wednesday, by shooting himself in the head. He had been in correspondence with rebel agents in Paris, and having lost the money he had on hand on Tuesday morning of Wednesday, they frightened him so that he determined on self-destruction to prevent his going to the thousand dollars in gold he found in his trunk.

The quota of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, is four hundred & fifty-seven, of which number Meadville is to furnish thirty-five and Titusville twenty-nine.

Wheeling is about to abolish the office of Alderman, and in its stead a municipal court is to be created, which shall have jurisdiction over all police cases. Pittsburgh is sadly in need of a Police Court, and should have one for the trial of petty offenders. It would save the county a great deal of expense and insure speedy punishment of evil doers, besides relieving the Quarter Sessions docket of much trifling business and waste of time.

One thousand dollars reward is offered by the authorities of Crawfordsville, Indiana, for the arrest of a young man named Wineland, charged with murdering his father and a colored man named Alexander, whose throat he cut in a cornfield where they were at work.

A remarkable case of honesty was manifested in Louisville on Monday. The Board of Enrollment of that district received a notice from Jacob Schuster, a grocer of that city, stating that he had been exempted from a former draft on account of his being over forty years, but having taken steps to become a citizen, he desired his name to be placed on the enrollment list. This is an example worthy of imitation.

The 20th corps of General Sherman's army was by recent accounts at Purrysburg, S. C., famous during the revolutionary war as being the winter quarters of General Lincoln and three thousand patriots, in 1779 or thereabouts. Here also, during the war of 1812, Gen. Jackson's patriots, occupied the place. Preston S. Brooks, made infamous by the Sumner assault case, was buried in the little graveyard of Purrysburg.

The Penobscot Indians now number 266 males and 234 females. More than one-fifth of their voting population have gone to the war, and consumption, a disease formerly unknown, is carrying off many of the tribe yearly. These and other causes are rapidly thinning their ranks, and, as in the less primitive occupations of farming and basket-making.

The investigations of Col. Baker, Government Detective, have developed the fact that several high officials in New York have been concerned in the bounty trade. It is also brought to light, in connection with Provost Marshal officer of prominence, politically and socially—has been detected in fraudulent practices in another, an offender offered \$6,000 for a parole, finding which, of course, he declined to accept. Another paid \$1,000 and another \$500 for the same privilege. Col. Baker is still making arrests and will prosecute all implicated to the full extent of the law. Meanwhile the government is broken up, so far as it is in his power to reach it.

S. L. Ryde, a detective, connected with the provost marshal's office in New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday night on returning home asked his wife to forget and forgive his conduct during the day, and was received. As she started to comply with his request, the hammer of the weapon slipped from his finger, and the ball entered the left side of his wife. The unfortunate woman sprang forward, exclaiming, "I am killed; kiss me once more Lute, and in a few moments was dead.

John McDonald, of Boston, convicted last week of highway robbery, has been sentenced to the State prison for life, the first seven days to be solitary confinement.

Two hundred and seventy-five persons have been run over and killed while walking or crying upon the railroad tracks in Massachusetts, during the last ten years.

The jewelers of Europe are now doing a considerable business in watches, by selling them in gold or silver, to form bracelets, neckets, brooches, &c. The beetles chiefly used are found in immense numbers at Bahia, and they are brought to England in the Brazilian mail packets. The reckless are of small size, and their colors are very brilliant. They are caught in nets to prevent their annihilation, and are sold at about 1s. each in this country.

Two younger sons of the late Duke of Newcastle, who, it will be remembered, accompanied the Prince of Wales during his American tour, are now living with carving as their especial duty in a London club house, when the youngest, nineteen years of age, was killed by his brother, Lord Arthur.

Personal.

E. N. Fuller, editor of the Newark *Journal*, has been fined one hundred dollars for publishing articles against the United States Enlistment Law.

Franklin Perry, a resident of Conneaut township, Crawford County, committed suicide by hanging, on Wednesday of last week, to prevent being arrested for the accidental killing of his intimate friend.

Mrs. Jane Douglas, one of the first settlers of Crawford County, Pa., died at Conneautville, on the 18th instant, aged between 99 and 100 years.

Charles Travis Daniels, one of the alleged Chicago conspirators, while on trial before the Military Court at Cincinnati, escaped from the sergeant having him in charge, and has succeeded in eluding pursuit. Gen. Hooker offers a reward of \$500 for his capture.

David Hawkins, the oldest printer in Rhode Island, died in North Providence on the 11th inst., in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Hawkins learned the "art and mystery" of printing of John Carter, whose boast was that he had had Dr. Franklin for a master.

Mr. Moses Potter, freight agent at Boston of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, died at Philadelphia last Monday night, of a paralytic stroke, with which he was attacked about ten days since. He was at Philadelphia on business connected with his agency.

Jacob Little, of New York, the well known financier, whose name has been "familiar as household words" in Wall street for more than half a century, is seriously ill, so much so that his life is despaired of. His disease will probably culminate in softening of the brain. Years ago Mr. Little was King of the Stock Board, but with age came reverses, against which he was less and less able to contend, and eventually he gave place to younger men.

Quota of Washington County.

The quota of Washington county is 868 as follows:

Allen, 9; Amwell, 17; Buffalo, 20; Bentleyville, 5; Cross Creek, 13; Cecil, 26; Chartiers, 23; Carroll, 14; Canonsburg, 8; Canton, 8; Claysville, 6; Carlisle, 6; Donegal, 28; East Pike Run, 8; East Finley, 22; East Bethlehem, 28; Fallowfield, 18; Franklin, 20; Greenfield, 5; Hopewell, 12; Independence, 18; Jefferson, 13; Mount Pleasant, 22; Morris, 26; Monongahela City, 11; Millsboro, 4; Nottingham, 11; North Strabane, 22; Peters, 11; Robinson, 17; Smith, 24; Somerset, 21; South Strabane, 18; Union, 15; West Middletown, 8; West Finley, 29; West Pike Run, 14; West Brownsville, 7; West Bethlehem, 28; Washington, 98; Hanover, 34.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

It was rumored last evening that preparations had been made to meet the Bordeaux raids, should one or both attempt an assault upon New York or Boston, but what these arrangements were, I have not been able definitely to learn. The Government is not disposed to underrate the facts so far as they have been given in the Florida case, but is disposed to err in the extent of being forearmed against probabilities that might happen.

I am enabled to assure you, on the highest authority, that the object of the secret interview on board the River Queen, one of the Confederate Commissioners did assure Mr. Seward that it was not impossible but what in the event of recognition of the Independence the South would be disposed to confer with the North for driving the French out of Mexico, and that it would stand pledged to assist in the maintenance of the principles of the Monroe doctrine who would seek its conformation. Fill fact you can rely upon.

I learn direct from Savannah that the amount of cotton that has been brought to light up to the first of the month, was nearly 40,000 bales. Nobody was it found in the warehouses, but in the hands of private parties in the country, and also been discovered, and further searches were expected to result in further discoveries of the rich prize. The British Consul, it is said, made a second appeal to General Sherman, before the latter left the city, in behalf of the "English claimants," but the General was inflexible as steel, and the British Lion left without obtaining a shadow of satisfaction for his friends.

An effort has been made in some quarters to create the impression that Senator Morgan's refusal to accept the financial portfolio of the government arises from his belief that there is no hope of placing our finances in a prosperous condition, or there is no possible ground for any confidence in the future. In declining to accept that position he did not consider the condition of our finances, but based his action entirely upon other reasons. In fact there was not a single word ever passed between Senator Morgan and the President by which the former could even infer that his finances was to be tested for that position. The gossip and speculation referring to his appointment came to his knowledge, and his friends consulted with him in reference to it. As far as I have been able to learn Senator Morgan's answer to all has been the same: that he desired to remain where he was, and would not even be considered for the secretaryship. He unquestionably thought that if the President contemplated nominating him he would have consulted with him in reference to it. But it seems that the first notice Senator Morgan received that the President would be disposed to send his name into the Senate for that position was the notification by the presiding officer of the Senate that a message had been received from the President in which he (Mr. Morgan) might feel a little interest. This was the first time that he had received any thing from an official source indicating that his name was to be used as Minister of Finance.

WHAT THE COLORED PEOPLE THINK OF GEN. SHERMAN.—The following is the answer of the colored people at and near Savannah, to the question put at a conference in the presence of Secretary Stanton.

We looked upon General Sherman prior to his arrival as a man in the Providence of God specially set apart to accomplish this work, and we unanimously feel inexpressible gratitude to him, and look upon him as a man that should be honored for the faithful performance of his duty. Some of us called upon him immediately upon his arrival, and it is probable he would not meet the Secretary with more courtesy than he met us. His conduct and deportment toward us characterized him as a friend and a gentleman. We have confidence in General Sherman, and think that what concerns us could not be under better hands. This is our opinion now from the short acquaintance we have had. Mr. Lynch states their agreement with Mr. Frazier about General Sherman.]

There are now but fourteen working days of the present session of Congress left. The following public bills are still to be acted upon, besides numerous bills of a private character: Tax bill on sales; Internal Tax bill; Tariff bill; Army appropriations; Naval appropriations; Indian appropriations; Miscellaneous appropriations, or Omnibus bill; Executive, Legislative and Judicial appropriations; Deficiency bill; Bankrupt bill, and Loan bill to increase the pay of officers in the army. Here is nearly one bill per day during the rest of the session, to say nothing of the district bills, private bills, railway land grants, ship canals, telegraphs around the world, and other projects too numerous to mention. Some of the general appropriation bills are suspended between the two houses, but several are to be acted upon by both.

The New York *Times*, in an article discussing the social and political status of the colored people, liberated by the rebellion, says:—"It is hardly yet to attempt to settle the political privileges of the liberated slaves of the South and of their descendants. That must be trusted to the wisdom of the future. It is enough to know that for the present, in consequence of the degradation entailed by slavery, they are hardly more competent to vote upon public questions than the beasts of the field. No attempt to secure that end, directly or indirectly, should be encouraged—least of all by a constitutional amendment trenching upon a right essential to State life."

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON

Preached in the English Lutheran Church, Altoona, Pa., Sabbath morning, Feb. 5th, 1865, by Rev. SAMUEL A. HOLMAN, Pastor.

The Constitutional Abolition of Slavery Commemorated.

PROV. 14, 34—"Righteousness exalteth a nation."

The institution of slavery has been abolished for ever throughout the length and breadth of our entire land, by a recent act of Congress, which we have reason to believe will be sanctioned by a sufficient number of States. There may be those who question the propriety of introducing this fact into the pulpit as a subject for discussion or congratulation. I have always thought that this question, which has so deeply agitated the country, could be discussed in the Sanctuary, without necessarily exciting any personal or partizan prejudices in the minds of reasonable men. If no arbitrary spirit is exhibited by the minister of the Gospel, and he can convince his hearers that he only wishes to act as a Christian is bound to act on all moral questions, there should be no necessity for that nervous and uncomfortable feeling which some persons experience whenever the subject of slavery is introduced into the pulpit. I assure you, my hearers, that in asking you to commemorate to-day the abolition of slavery throughout our country, I wish to make no reflections upon the political opinions of any individual; but rising above all partizan feelings, I ask that as a Christian people, we contemplate that grand and glorious decision, which expresses the Nation's repentance for its past, and the Nation's determination for the future. If I would make any allusion of a merely partizan nature, it would be to honor those noble men, who belong to the political organization, which has not heretofore been distinguished for its opposition to slavery, but who advocated and voted for this measure, only on principles of justice and patriotism. If it had not been for their votes, universal freedom would not new be, virtually, the law of the land. It is right for the pulpit to speak, and the church to respond, when an act like this is recorded in the Nation's history. In many of our cities, and towns the joyful event has been hailed with the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the illumination of public and private buildings. Telegraphic congratulations flash from one end of the land to the other. Legislatures now in session promptly hasten to give the measure an almost unanimous approval; and one of the very first states to ratify this act of Congress was Maryland! Maryland, which but a year ago was itself bound in the shackles of slavery. It is right for the pulpit to join in the general acclaim. It is right for the people of God to commemorate an act of National Righteousness, which secures the pledge of the Almighty that the Nation itself shall be *exalted*, and not destroyed. Israel was commanded to remember her deliverance. When the angel of God broke the fetters of the Egyptian bondage, it was determined that the memorable event should be annually observed; and from that observance it is very evident to the present time a festal day with the pious and patriotic Jew. We celebrate the anniversary of our National Independence. We rejoice because our fathers compelled Great Britain to recognize the declaration, that "all men are created free and equal, and that they are endowed, as by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We have been told, and we have by us, and recognized by our enemies for a period of eighty years, and yet during that time more than one in every six was not placed on a free and equal footing with his fellow man. During that period of eighty years, because this was the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed, our rejoicing must have seemed like a bitter sarcasm to the slave; but now, while our fundamental principle of equality and liberty, enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, are living literal facts, when our profession of being accepted of God can no longer be called hypocritical, how much more appropriate and necessary to express our gratitude to God, and our congratulations to each other.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, which passed the House of Representatives in April, 1864, by more than the two-thirds affirmative vote, and which passed the House of Representatives of the United States on the 31st of January of the present year, by more than two-thirds, is as follows:—Art. 13, sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, of which the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Sec. 2. "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." This amendment requires the assent of three-fourths of the states, expressed by their legislative assemblies, or conventions. The States in the Union, including of course the States in rebellion, as we have never considered them out of the Union. Twenty-seven, being three-fourths of thirty-six, that number of States must ratify the act of Congress before it becomes a part of the Constitution. Of this number, Rhode Island, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan and West Virginia have already passed their ayes upon it, and we may safely count the number of loyal States to the number of twenty-two. Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, partly prohibited slavery in their State constitutions, may be added, making the number to twenty-five. New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky, the only slave States left in the Union, have the requisite number, twenty-seven, to ratify the amendment. If two of these States can be secured, we have the requisite number, twenty-eight, to make it the law of the land. If these States are to express their approval, we feel assured that the assent of these States will be secured. The people think it too much to ask that before many years, every one of these States now in rebellion will ratify this act of Congress. Our free territories will soon become sufficiently populous to be admitted into the list of national righteousness. We regard it, therefore, as morally certain to become a part of our fundamental law, and that we are now united in anticipating it now as an accomplished fact.

Slavery has existed in some form among all nations, and still exists in many countries of the globe. At what time it originated, we cannot tell. It appears to have existed at the early dawn of history. We read in Scriptures that Joseph was sold by his brethren to the Midianitish merchantmen as a slave. In ancient history we find it flourishing in Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome—indeed, in ancient times, it was almost universal. It existed among the Jews, but the divine law interposed to limit and ameliorate the condition of the slave. Thus he could not be held in bondage for a longer term than six years, and "in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing." In Lev. xxv chap. 10 and 40 v., we read that "every fiftieth year was to be a year of Jubilee," and then "the trumpet shall proclaim liberty throughout all the land to the inhabitants thereof," and "if thy brother that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bondservant;" that is, as a slave. Thus we see, from the time that the Jewish people, in this country, and in these times, leading the African to a noble destiny in his native land. What more may be done, God will order all things well. It is enough for us now to know that the days of oppression are numbered, and that the day of deliverance is nigh. We rejoice because it can be said, hereafter, with at least some degree of truth, that *righteousness* is an attribute of the nation's character. True, indeed, the nation is yet sadly deficient in the righteousness of a Christian character; but as an improvement on the past, as a pledge of future effort to manifest these national virtues which God's word enjoins, we regard this act of the nation's justice to the slave a Divine favor, and a demonstration of the people of God. Now we feel that the nation will be exalted. here in this wonderful and do we believe that God designs to raise up a people qualified, by their education into the righteousness of a Christian character, to become co-workers with Him in the accomplishment of millenial glory. Long may it be before!

May the blessings of our benign Government descend to the latest generations. May her influence for good among the nations be unbroken. May her Union of States be unbroken. May her influence for good among the nations be extended, and as that influence is manifested a spirit of righteousness into all men, may she manifest a spirit of righteousness unto Him, who is the Ruler of nations, and ever ascribe unto God the glory of her success.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching every Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. S. Washington, at the Church, Grant street near Fourteenth, on Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. 2nd7-2m-eve

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors,
Pure Medicinal Liquors,
For Medicinal purposes, buy none but the best, for the common and ordinary grades of Liquors are essentially injurious.
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors
Go to McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will find a splendid stock of
Pure Drugs, Genuine Patent Medicines,
Pure Drugs, Genuine Patent Medicines,
Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles,
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Pile Cure.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
AND
10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of these Securities, offer GREAT ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and important duty in thus sustaining the United States government.

A liberal Commission allowed Banks and Bankers.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30-1f

ALBUMS—DIARIES FOR 1865, AND STATIONERY.
FOR SALE BY
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
No. 39 Fifth street.
fe17-1f

IRISH LINENS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth street,
Offer for sale a large stock of superior
SHIRTING LINENS,
Of their own importation. Also,
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS,
Of their own make. fe28

JAYNE'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Jayne's Alterative,
Jayne's Carminative,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Jayne's Liniment,
Jayne's Sanative Pills,
Call and get one of Jayne's beautiful Almanacs gratis.
Call and get one of Jayne's beautiful Almanacs gratis.
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
The great Depot for all genuine Patent Medicines.
The great Depot for all genuine Patent Medicines.
The great depot for all genuine patent Medicines.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
fe14

TO THE CONVINCED.

CALL AT

McClelland's Auction House,

55 FIFTH STREET,

The entire Stock selling at great reduction, embracing

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
MERINOS and
COBURGS.
with a general variety of
DRY GOODS, MUSLINS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
1,000 HOOP SKIRTS.
fe15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,
Financial Agent of the United States.
AND
Special Agents
OF
JAY COOKE,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
Is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan under the new arrangement.
The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
fe10

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM CHANCE—For forming an Oil Company. A lot of land for sale in Oildorado, near Titusville, 25 to 83 a res. Inquire of L. M. FOX, cor. of High and Fifth street extension. fe18-1t

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.—This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions to 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. FRAS. SELLERS, President.
J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier. fe18-2w

BRIGHT TOBACCO.

50 boxes Pound Lump;
25 " Rough and Ready, of a superior quality. For sale at
R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.
fe18

FOR SALE—

A tract of OIL LAND, containing forty-seven and three-fourths acres, in the heart of the Oil Region of West Virginia. This land has a running spring on it, and all the surface indications of oil.
fe18 STEEL & BAILEY, Wilkins Hall

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Dr. J. M. LINDSEY'S celebrated
BLOOD SEARCHER,
For all impurities of the blood, wholesale and retail at FULTON'S Drug Store.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
BOUNTY MEETING.—PAY YOUR MONEY—DON'T BE DRAFTED!—the Enrolled Men

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sale terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The second anniversary meeting of the Christian Commission of our city, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening. We need not urge our citizens to attend, for it will only be those who get there first who may expect seats. The Commission has so many friends in our city, that if the church held five times the number it does, it would be filled. General Fisk, of Missouri; Geo. H. Stewart, of Philadelphia; Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, and other eminent speakers will be present, and address the meeting. A glorious prospect is open now to the Christian Commission to carry on their labors of love and mercy during the coming campaign. We can make no better appeal in behalf of the Commission than to quote the words of General Patrick at the meeting in Washington city. He said he came up from the army to make an appeal in behalf of the soldiers.

After telling the amount of good the Commission had done both for the soul and bodies of the men of the Potomac army, he asked: Should it be said that such an organization should want for means to make it just as efficient as it is possible to make it, when the silver and the gold and the cattle on a thousand hills are His? The General also desired to see more frequently on the field the pastors of the leading churches of the great cities. O what a blessing would they carry to their old church members in the field, whose souls yearn to hear their familiar voices as in bygone days! What audiences they would gather. How their own souls would be blest; and returning to their people fresh from the field and full of its inspirations, they could in turn touch their people's hearts and bring them into closer sympathy with those who have gone out for a season from them, taking their lives in their hands for the sake of their country, their altars, and their homes. Let not the great and wealthy churches of the land withheld their dearest most venerated pastors and teachers, but send them forth to this glorious work in the field from which they and all shall most surely reap a rich reward.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—(Before Judge Mellon.)—The case of Baldwin and Pitchfield vs. Bradley, reported yesterday, was given to the jury on Friday morning. The jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $10,609 23.

The next case taken up was that of Peter Paul vs. Abalom Hays, the reputed owner of the steam tow boat "Jacob Painter." It is alleged, on the part of plaintiff, that on the 5th of April, 1864, he lost his two flat boats laden with pig metal, to the amount of 240 tons, valued at $12,000, together with the boats, worth $1,500 each, making a total loss of $15,000. The boats had been brought down the Allegheny river from the mouth of Mahoning Creek, and having reached the city in safety, were being towed by the "Jacob Painter" to the place of delivery, and the plaintiff alleges that through the negligence of those in charge of the said tow boat, the metal boats were suffered to strike one of the piers of the old aqueduct, by which both the boats and metal were lost. Hence the present action for damages in the sum of $18,000. Marshal & Brown, and S. A. Purviance, for plaintiff; and Robert Woods and Thomas McConnell, for defendant. On trial.

STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—An election was held on Wednesday last, in Steubenville, for Directors of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, to serve for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Thomas L. Jewett, Col. James Collier, Wm. Kilgore, James Turnbull, James Parks, Benjamin P. Drennen, and Jos. Means, of Steubenville; Chauncy Dewey, Cadiz; Robert H. Nugent, Tuscawaras county; Joseph K. Johnson, Carrollton county; Geo. W. Adams, Muskingum county; Samuel T. Canby, Philadelphia; Ashbel Green, New York. At a meeting of the Board Mr. Jewett was re-elected President, and Mr. Justin G. Morris, Treasurer of the Company. We cannot refrain from congratulating Mr. Morris on his re-election to the responsible position he has so long and ably filled. His many friends in this and adjoining counties will be pleased to hear of the continued confidence reposed in him by the Directors of the road.

THE MANAYUNK.—This new iron clad steamer, which is now lying in the Monongahela river, at the foot of Liberty street, is rapidly approaching completion. Two fifteen inch guns, from the Fort Pitt Foundry, each weighing twenty-one and a half tons, have been placed in the turret. The turret will be nine feet high, and will be clad with ten layers of inch iron. The motive engine is nearly finished, and the vacuum engine is being put up. A very large force of hands are engaged upon this vessel, and it is the intention to have her completed and ready to leave during the April freshet.

A SALOON KEEPER IN TROUBLE.—John Coyle, who keeps a saloon on Pennsylvania Avenue, was before the Mayor yesterday, charged by James King with an aggravated assault and battery. Coyle denied the charge, but Mayor Lowry could not see the matter in the same light, and returned the case to court to be settled by the legally constituted administrators of the laws of the land.

SETTLED.—The case of Wesley Saunders, who was committed to jail a few days ago, by Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, for the larceny of a silver watch and twenty dollars in money, from his affianced bride, Nancy Scott, was settled yesterday by Saunders returning the stolen property. Although Miss Nancy was willing to forgive him for stealing her valuables, she very properly declined to marry him.

THE HORSE CASE.—The horse case reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL resulted in a verdict of $109 50 for the plaintiff, thus settling the question that a horse has no right to jump a fence and kill an inoffensive mare, without just cause or provocation, and contrary to the laws and statutes in such cases made and provided. The District Court was not in session yesterday afternoon.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF FUND.—Alderman Butler will attend in the basement of the Sixth Ward School House, this afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of distributing the relief fund to such soldiers families as are entitled to the same. Those interested will take notice and call at the time designated.

QUERY—If a man goes into a saloon, gets a "dozen raw," tenders a neatly printed business card in payment and insists upon greenbacks in change, and gets them, is the landlord justifiable in instituting criminal proceedings to recover?

FINED.—Mayor Lowry yesterday fined two gally dressed females one dollar and costs on charges of "street walking," besides administering a severe reprimand.

THE EFFECT OF BLOWING UP BUILDINGS IN CONFLAGRATIONS.—During the recent conflagration at Buffalo, New York, the experiment of blowing up one or more buildings with powder was tried for the purpose of preventing the spreading of the flames. In order to ascertain the precise effects of the experiment Mr. Geo. H. Allen, Secretary of the Boston Board of Engineers, has corresponded with the Chief Engineer of Buffalo, and furnishes the following as the result of his inquiries for the information of firemen, insurance offices, &c. A keg of powder weighing one hundred pounds was placed in the partition wall of the Eagle Hotel building—a hole having been made in the brick work for its reception—a fuse about four feet long was inserted into the keg, the match was applied by Mr. Peter P. Miller, of the Western Transportation Company, and all hands made a hasty retreat out of harm's way. In less than two minutes an explosion occurred, the effect of which was to weaken the building and also to set it on fire, and cause more damage than it would have received had it been allowed to stand and run the risk of its taking fire. The building was not laid in ruins. The "blowing up" was determined upon by the Mayor and others, and was well intended, but, as in many other similar cases, failed in effect. The Chief Engineer is of the opinion, after this experience, that there is more danger from an explosion than from fire, and if a building cannot be torn down, he would prefer the chances of burning, particularly if the fire is in the center of a block of buildings.—*Boston Journal.*

THE EFFECTS OF IMPATIENCE.—Nothing more incapacitates a man for the lead than impatience. No constitutionally impatient man who has indulged his tendency, ever gets to the bottom of things, or knows with any nicety the standing disposition and circumstances of the people he is thrown, or has thrown himself, amongst. Certain salient points he is possessed of, but not what reconciles and accounts for them. Something in him—an obtrusive self, or a train of thought, or likings and antipathies—will always come between him and an impartial judgment. Neither does he win confidence, for he cheeks the coy, uncertain advances which are the precursors of it. We doubt if a thoroughly impatient man can read the heart, or be a fair critic, or understand the rights of any knotty question, or make himself master of any difficult situation. The power of waiting, deliberating, hanging in suspense, is necessary for all these—the power of staving off for considerable periods of time merely persona learnings.

Col. Baker, chief of the War Department detectives, is still engaged in investigating the bounty brokerage and bounty jumping frauds in New York and Brooklyn. Some astounding disco veries have been made, which it is not deemed prudent to make public yet. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to stop the Colonel in his labors by both offers of bribes and threats of personal injury.

Those Rams.

The ram fever has broken out rather early this time. It is an annual visitation, and almost always comes in the spring. Of course we refer to the Dano Rebel rams, the Sphynx and Cheops, which are reported to be on their way across the ocean to attack New York. As they are described they are formidable enough, and all the reports need to possess the highest interest is authenticity. Mr. Arman, of Bordeaux, France, is the constructor of the two iron clad rams. When the informant saw them one was on the stocks, and the other, the Sphynx, was launched. She is a full-rigged brig, with very large wooden spars, not at all adapted to her purpose as a vessel of war, but of the greatest value in enabling her to cross the Atlantic.

The ram of the Sphynx is of great length about thirty-five feet, and is a prolongation of her keel. It is hollow, heavily plated, and its end consists of a handsome forging of excellent workmanship. It is intended to pierce the side of an armored adversary beneath its plating. Its hollowness will give it buoyancy, and it rises with a gradual curve until it is lost in the forward turret, which forms the bow of the ship at the surface, a movable bowsprit being rigged out from the turret's top.

This turret has three ports, one directly ahead, the other two on its sides; in these ports are pivot mates, and on its afterpart is a large door, cut down to the deck. The turrets are of oak, about two feet thick, and will have four and three-quarter inch solid plating. The plating on the hull is about four inches thick. Under the wooden deck is a thin plating, not more than three-eighths of an inch thick.

The after turret is about thirty feet from the stern, and is much like the forward one, but has two ports on each side, and a door both forward and aft. Between the turrets and abaft them are large pivot ports in the bulwarks, closed with iron shutters; but the after turret cannot fire directly astern, as there is a small poop cabin about six feet deep.

The Sphynx has two screws, and, as it were, two steams, for abaft the mainmast are two keels, and two separate stern posts, with a wide space between. There is a rudder on each stern post, but our informant could not learn the arrangement for steering. The double screws will give great facility in turning, and the double stern will increase the stability. This double stern is not perceptible above water, and would not be suspected. It exists also in the slaver ship, which was still on the stocks when our informant examined the Sphynx.

The engines are said to be of three hundred and fifty horse power.

The armor of these vessels could not resist the crushing effect of the fifteen inch guns with which our own iron-clads are armed, nor is it believed, from the size of the pivot plates in their ports, that they were intended to carry the heaviest ordnance.

The spars of the Sphynx are of wood, and not of iron, while those of the wooden vessels at St. Nazaire, built under the same auspices, are of iron, offering a much smaller target for an enemy's shot. For a trans-Atlantic voyage these heavy spars are of the first necessity.

Missionary Meeting—Mr. Chase.

A Sunday School Missionary meeting was held in Washington Sunday evening last, at which Chief Justice Chase presided. On taking the chair he remarked on the greatness of the missionary work, seeking as it did the conquest of the world. He thought that within the past seventy years missionary effort had grown into a prominence more worthy of its purpose, and scenes which had been witnessed that day within those walls, showing how children were engaged in it, also proved parents were thinking of it. He then spoke of how progression in mechanical science kept pace with the demand, and how every discovery of science was becoming tributary to truth, and would ultimately aid the church of Christ in the establishment of a mighty triumph; that the present phases of the war were different from those which had ever marked war before, and seemed to indicate that we were on the Saturday evening of that great Sabbath in which the Lord should reign from the rivers to the ends of the earth. We were now by this war being taught a great moral and religious lesson, and we had already given an earnest of having been profited by it. For his part he felt there was not a man, whatever his complexion, but had as great a right to privilege and protection as he had, and when the severity and folly of caste is removed from us as a nation, we can then talk to the Hindoo about his indulgence in it. It was a matter for all Christian people to think and talk and pray about. What was occurring all over the land, what had been witnessed there to-day, and what they expected to witness that night, entrusted were evidences that short work would be made of the remains of the evils he had referred to.

"The Empire of Calico."

Mulakoff, in his last letter to the New York *Times*, from Paris, thus speaks of a French criticism on England:

M. Lemoine, one of the ablest writers in the French press, but who has written nothing for some time, made his re-entrance this morning in the columns of the *Lois* in a striking and able article on the American question. Demoine, after predicting the speedy downfall of the bogus Confederacy, treats at length of the outrageous conduct of England in this question, and especially of her barefaced abandonment of the abolition doctrines she had always professed. Demoine concludes as follows: "At this moment we see, in effect, English women standing in fairs and selling goods for charitable purposes in America, but it is no longer for the once popular hero of Stafford House, Uncle Tom.

The cotton now rules the day. O, Wilberforce! What would your grand soul have thought, if, unhappily for itself, it were brought back to life to have seen the Empire of cotton thus intoxicated with the divine doctrines of humanity falling back into the empire of calico? Is it not to be feared that these demonstrations of England's partiality for the rebellion will bring about their fruits, bitter, bloody fruits? When the American Republic shall have emerged from this terrible trial without its slavery, but, alas! with a great army, she will recollect the offenses she has submitted to during the conflict, and when that day comes cotton will be dearer than ever."

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ WHEN THE THROAT AND Lungs are overloaded with phlegm, how can you expect to be free from cough or difficulty of breathing? *Wistar's Expectorant* will certainly clear away the phlegm, and remove the cause which produces it. Sold by Druggists everywhere. fe13-MWS

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains a sufficient quantity of dye in close vicinity sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before in existence. Being in one bottle, preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, as an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, scale or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS,

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on the of 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily and almost hourly receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

ITALIAN OPERA SINGERS' LETTER.

NEW YORK, December, 1864.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS:

Having used your Pianos for some time, in public and in private, we desire to express our unqualified admiration in regard to their excellence. They are characterized by a sonority, harmonious richness and roundness of tone, combined with an astounding prolongation of sound, most beautifully *blending with* and *supporting the* voice, to a degree that leaves nothing to be desired. Having compared with all other instruments, not even the most celebrated manufactories of Europe, which have given us such ENTIRE SATISFACTION, especially as regards their *unequalled qualities for accompanying the voice*, and keeping in tune for so long a time, as your Pianos; and we therefore cheerfully recommend them before *all others* to students of vocal music and the public generally.

MAX MARETZEK, Director.	D. B. Lorini, Soprano.
H. Massimiliani, Tenor.	Carozzi Zucchi, Pr. Donna.
F. Bellini, Baritone.	E. D'Angri, Contralto.
W. Lotti, Tenor.	Jennie Van Zandt, Sopra.
J. Weinlich, Basso.	P. De Abelio, Conductor.

German Opera Singers' Endorsement.

We heartily concur in the high opinion of the STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos, as expressed by the *signers of the Italian Opera*, and can only add that in consequence of their wonderful capacity for *supporting and blending with the voice*, we prefer them and use no other make of Pianos, when a STEINWAY instrument can be had. We recommend them to all students of vocal music who desire a reliable organ in the cultivation of the voice.

Carl Anschutz,	Bertha Johannsen,
Carl Formes,	Maria Frederici,
Jos. Hermanns,	Pauline Canissa,
Franz Himmer,	Isidore Lehman,
Theo. Habelmann,	G. Tamaro.

SOLE AGENCY OF

STEINWAY'S PIANOS,

AT

H. KLEBER & BRO.'S,
fe8-lmeod 122 Wood Street

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
109 No. 114 Fourth street

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. Interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of August 19th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
81 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-d&w-3m

4TH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

We respectfully solicit your business, and offer you safety convenience and profit.

WE RECEIVE CURRENT FUNDS AT PAR.

We transact Exchange on New York and Philadelphia at par.

We allow interest on deposits, subject to check or on time, as agreed on.

We purchase Gold and Silver, U. S. Gold coupons due March, May and July, 1865, at highest rates.

We have on hand for immediate delivery to purchasers 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, convertible into U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds at par; also 10-40 U. S. Gold Bonds.

We sell U. S. Loans at Government rates, and pay you the Government commission.

Referring you to annexed list of our President, Cashier and Directors, we would be happy to transact your money business.

Very Respectfully,

JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES M. BAILEY,	THOS. DONNOLLY,
JOHN P. HERRON,	R. H. KING,
DAVID SMITH,	W. J. THOMPSON,
THOS. SMITH,	JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK
JAMES O'CONNOR.	fe14-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

In the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja4-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid,

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja31-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption, thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja31-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

4TH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—Wishing to further the design of the National Bank Law, to provide a Uniform System of Currency, the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

will, on and after February 1st, 1865, receive from her regular Depositors, Customers and Dealers,

CURRENCY AT PAR.

By this course the public will obtain par money, free of all charge, in exchange for their currency.

By order of the Board.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

fe1-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

'Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,'

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja1-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized and in full compliance with the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the requirements of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja13-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny Nat onal Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Ja16-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

WHEREAS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th Section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the banking laws of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States" passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the

"Iron City Bank,"

located in the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become entitled to the benefits for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States, and do therefore cause his notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the 43d Section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of the said Bank is surrendered, said Act is decined and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 28, 1865.
ja4-10t

PIANOS.

LATEST DECISION.

DECEMBER 1864.

WE USE THE

STEINWAY PIANOS

Solely and exclusively, in Public and Private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the Pianos or various makers, but freely and unhesitating pronounce the STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS far SUPERIOR to THEM ALL.

REICKENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in which the knee joint is made to all its movements, as well as in appearance and comfort to the wearer. He defies competition. He has met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 13th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Beware of infringements, as those who have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless articles.

Cripples can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements of the natural limb in walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is unequaled in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. ja14-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of Trusses, Shoulder Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

OTTO REUMOLD 96 Smithfield near Fifth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. fe14-1y

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos

AND TAYLOR & FARLEY'S

MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,

Instruments which recommend themselves.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
fe11 No. 52 FIFTH STREET.

PIANOS AND

AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,

PIANOS,

and

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

The best and cheapest Instruments in the U. States. We have also the Pianos of other manufacturers, Gale & Co., Groveteen & Co., Steinway & Sons, Boardman & Gray, Dunham and others, all of which we will sell lower than any other establishment in the city.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Agents for Bradbury, N. Y., Schomacker & Co., etc.,
ja21 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS! offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Yolu. Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. des

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
ao7 PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au6-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Sixth night of the engagement of the popular actor, Mr. COULDOCK. And his talented daughter, Miss COULDOCK. Last night of the Willow Copse.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the ever popular domestic drama in five acts, entitled

THE WILLOW COPSE.

Luke Fielding.....Mr. Couldock.
Rose Fielding.....Miss Couldock.

To conclude with the effective drama of

THE BRIGAND QUEEN.

In rehearsal—Milky White; also, Jesse M'Lane; or, The Story of a Coal Pit.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Fenn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILLIAN APE.
To be followed with
NEW SONGS,
DANCES, and
NEGRO BURLESQUES.

The World renowned
GYMNASTIC COMPANY,
In their Acrobatic Sports. Concluding with the
BOYS AND GIRLS OF ENNISKILLEN.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Immense success of
Mrs. FRANK DREW.
Great triumph of
Mr. W. J. THOMPSON,
and his dogs Hector and Caro.
Intense furore created by
Mr. J. C. CLOUD,
In the thrilling drama of the
Fe on's Death.
GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.

MASONIC HALL,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 15th,

And three following nights,

Artemus Ward among the Mormons,

And Overland Trip from California and Salt Lake City. Illustrated with Colossal Paintings of Mormon Homes and Mormon People. All of which will be conversationally described by the great Humorist,

ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cts. Office open for the sale of tickets on the day of exhibition, from 10 until 4 o'clock.

Matinee on Saturday, at 2½ p. m. Tickets 25 cents to all parts of the Hall. fe6-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial office, or sent by the post line principal corners to the city and have the exclusive use of the same. fe9-tf

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices.

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

CHISELS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	GAUGES,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. jan8-3m

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER;
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Garner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. E. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 84 Wood street, Printing House Square, or at the Book Bindery No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. se27

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Ihl, corner of Wood and Fifth street has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman & Co., where the entire Lithographic and Printing establishment of Wm. Schuchman & Co. now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on short notice, and at most reasonable prices.

OTTO KREBS.
ja4

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in which the knee is made by

REICKENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Gold.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au16

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Curtin, 18¼ to 14¼; Caldwell, 5¾ to 6; Cherry Run, 29 bid; Densmore, 6¾; Dalzell, 8¼ to 8¾; Eldorado, 1¾; Maple Shade, 24 to 25; McClintock, 6¼ to 6½; Noble and Delameter, 8¼ to 6; St. Nicholas, 4; Mingo, 8. Gold, 203.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

Despite the damp, murky weather, there was a fair attendance at the People's Exchange last evening. The transactions were large, fifteen thousand shares having changed hands. Prices, however, ruled low. The Bears evidently had things pretty much their own way. Poor Ritchie was slaughtered terribly, selling down as low as 95. Yet we think it will rally again—for how could we get along without the "inestimable Ritchie." The very mention of the name is the signal for Bulls and Bears to begin skirmishing, and each interest seems to rule alternately the hour. Cherry Run and Pittsburgh advanced to $1 85, and Cherry Run Central reached $2 87½. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia brought $2 12@2 14; Tarr, Story and Cherry Run sold at $1 04. Ross, without extra dividend, sold at $1 56. The subjoined list will show in detail the transactions:

600	shares	Cherry Run Central		$2 86
80	do	do	do	2 85
100	do	do	do	2 87½
200	do	do	do	2 87½
1000	do	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		1 80
100	do	do	do	1 90
200	do	do	do	1 85
200	do	Cherry Run & Pitt Hole		97½
700	do	do	do	97½
100	do	do	do	98
100	do	Horseneck		1 00
100	do	Oil Creek and Cherry Run		5 50
100	do	do	do	5 45
100	do	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		2 12
200	do	do	do	2 12
200	do	do	do	2 12
200	do	do	do	2 12
300	do	do	do	2 12
100	do	do	do	2 12
100	Ritchie			1 07
300	do			1 03
100	do			1 02½
100	do			1 02
100	do			1 01
100	do			1 00
500	do			99
500	do			99
400	do			99
100	do			99
100	do			99
250	Ross			1 56
200	Star Wells			1 03
100	do			1 00
500	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run			1 04
500	do	do	do	1 05
400	do	do	do	1 05
600	do	do	do	1 06
100	do	do	do	1 05
500	West Virginia			2 12½
50	Whitely Creek			1 00
100	Oil Creek & Cherry Run			5 50
1000	Ritchie			96

—The closing quotations on the calling of the list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R R.		81 00
U. S. 5-20s		109 00
Allegheny Insurance		98 00
Fourth National Bank		160 00
Allegheny do		71 00
M. & M. National		78 00
Ætna	25 00	26 00
Banner	87	1 00
Blood Farm and Ohio Pet		1 90
Third National Philadelphia	5 75	5 90
Central Basin	1 00	1 01
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 10	
Columbia	78 00	80 00
Dalzell		9 00
Duck Creek	23 00	27 00
Eldorado	1 75	2 00
Federal	1 12	1 20
Fleming and Blood		8 50
Germania of Pittsburgh		5 50
Great American	4 60	6 00
Hemlock		4 00
Lincoln Oil and Mining		1 20
Meadow	90	1 00
Merchants'		50
McAboy Cherry Run	90	1 05
National Refining		10 50
New York and West Virginia		3 00
Oil City		1 55
Oil City and Pittsburgh		3 00
Paxton	2 00	2 50
Phillips	3 50	3 90
Rynd Farm	5 00	5 50
Stella	50	
Steel Well	60 00	90 00
Western Pennsylvania	3 00	3 15

—The First National Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania, formerly the "Franklin Bank," is now fully organized under the National Banking law. Under the new order of things the number of Directors is reduced to nine, and accordingly at the late election the following named gentlemen were chosen: C. M. Reed, John S. Brady, M. H. Clark, Jas. Watson, John Johnston, John Hunter, David C. Houston, Jos. Henderson and Samuel Vance.

At a meeting of the new Board subsequently held, C. M. Reed was chosen President, Samuel McIlvaine, Cashier, and Samuel Cunningham, Clerk. The Bank is now issuing the new notes as required by the act of Congress, and in a short time the notes of the old "Franklin Bank," which have been so rarely seen for the last year, will disappear altogether.

—The Monongahela Bank, of Brownsville, and the Bank of Fayette County, have published notices that they will redeem their old issues in order that the 224 inst., after that time they will be redeemed in lawful currency.

—A new and dangerous counterfeit is now afloat. It is an exact *fac simile* of the $100 treasury notes issued under the act of February, 1862, and is so well executed that good judges might be deceived by it. Upon close examination, however, the fraud may be easily detected. The engraving note is smaller than the genuine one, and the coloring on the back is paler and less distinct than on the genuine bill. The words "one hundred dollars" on the right hand side of the counterfeit are smaller than on the genuine note, and the lettering around the margin is also different. Our business men should be on the lookout for these notes.

The Jersey Well Oil Company, of Philadelphia, has declared three per cent. for February, and a quarterly bonus. The stock is held at $10 per share, par value $2. The Irwin Petroleum Company, of Philadelphia, has declared three per cent. for February. Their stock is held at $8 50 per share. The Honey Comb Petroleum Company, of Philadelphia, has declared two per cent. for January. Their stock is held at $85 per share, par value $50. The Clark Oil Mining Company, of Philadelphia, has declared twenty per cent. for January. Their paid in capital is $200,000. The Boston Oil Creek Land Company has declared one hundred per cent. for the past six months. The St. Nicholas Oil Company, of Philadelphia, has declared one hundred per cent. for January. The United Petroleum Farms Association has declared one and a half per cent., payable on the 20th inst.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The market is still languid. The period of the spring trade is approaching, yet the demand is very limited, though a little better than a week ago. Some activity has prevailed at the auction sales, yet nothing like the wonted activity of old. Jobbers and dealers seem to think that prices have not reached their lowest point, and that the demand for consumption will be the less this year than last, from the increasing burden of taxation. Yet there appears a halt in the decline, and a little less heaviness is apparent. Domestic prints are more firmly held, with a slight improvement in demand. Stocks are light. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are in very limited request, with some irregularity in prices. The best brands are firm. Stripes have been pressed for sale at a further concession. The demand is slight. Denims are steady. Ticks without change. Ginghams inactive. Drills quiet but firm. Woolens are without active demand, and prices favor the buyer. Desirable styles of fancy cassimeres are in moderate demand, and are steady. Inferior styles are lower in price.

Delaines are being inquired for, but sales are not large. Prices are steady.

The auctions have attracted some attention, but several that were announced have been repeatedly postponed. Some lines of domestic goods have thus sold.

Imported goods are very much reduced in stocks, and very few goods are now arriving as expected. Importers are firm, knowing that their goods must sell when the season arrives. Black silks are in fair request; and linens are sold readily.

New York Wool Market.

The depression of the Goods market, together with the fall in gold, renders manufacturers rather indifferent about purchasing for the moment, unless at such a reduction in prices as the regular trade are unwilling to accept, hence we have to report a quiet market. Among outside holders there is no disposition to take off the feeling is one of depression, and in order to realize a slight decline has been submitted to. The approaching public sales, too, naturally without a bearing upon the market, and there will not, probably, be any very extended movement at private till they are over. Sales for the week are 100,000 lbs Domestic Fleece at 77½@81 02 in grading 40,000 lbs selected Ohio at $1 ; and 10,000 lbs heavy Illinois 77½; also 25,000 lbs unwashed, $1 15; small lots unwashed at 75@83, and some Foreign Carpet-ing sorts, the particulars of which are withheld.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

There is not much sure to provisions, though the market is rather in a better feeling in regard to some articles, particularly hog products. Mess pork were again modest $37, and of lard $2 ¼@25 for prime country, and 25@ for city. The latter article is hard to buy without giving ¼@. Head and gut and was sold at 29 @30¼, and greases at 16@8¾ for white. Bulk meats were dealt in at 16@16¾, and 17¼@17¾c for shoulders and sides, packed. For ordinary sides, 18c asked. There was nothing of consequence done in bacon.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

BUSINESS—The continued mild weather gives promise of a resumption of navigation and an improvement in business generally. The river was rising slowly; in the evening we had a mild rain. The receipts of produce continue limited. As regards prices we have but few changes to notice, dealers have exhibited no disposition to purchase to any extent. During the coming week trade will take a fresh start. On the landing business was active; we noticed a large amount of freight being shipped. Several boats are announced to depart this day. The punctual packet Bayard arrived yesterday with a good trip, she will return to-day to Parkersburg and the Oil Regions. The Golden Era leaves this afternoon for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. The following boats are all ready and expect to leave this day: For Cincinnati and Louisville—Guidon, Yorktown and Argonaut No. 2; for St. Louis—Olive, W. H. Osborn and Columbia; for Nashville—Pilgrim and Armadilla. The new packet Deer Lodge is nearly completed, she will ply on the Missouri River early in the week. The Minerva will resume her trips in the Wheeling trade this day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market was steady, but not very active; as prices were unchanged, we omit them.

HAY—The market was firm, with a good local demand; sales of 14 loads at the scales at $40@46 a ton, as to quality; baled, sales of 5 tons, from store, $38@40.

BUTTER—Was in fair demand; among the sales we note as follows: 400 lbs fresh roll at 45c; 5 tubs do, 43c; and 3 do, at 46c.

EGGS—The market was firm, with an increasing demand; holders were firm; we notesales of 1 bbl at 45c.

SEEDS—There has been no movement in this article for some time; Clover is quoted at $15; Timothy at $6; Flax at $2 25 ¾ bush.

APPLES—The demand was in advance of the supply and holders were firm; sales of 80 bbls, at $8 ¾ bbl.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales were not large. Among them were: Oats—200 bush, store, 88c; 300 do, 90c. Corn—The demand was in advance of the supply; sales 400 bush, ear, $1 38. Barley was dull, $1 60 being the outside figure for spring and fall. Wheat was unchanged; from store, good and white were made at—red, $2 10; white, $2 15@2 20 ¾ bush.

HOMINY was in fair request; sales 10 bbls at $7 ¾ bbl.

LEAD—The demand is improving; sales 250 pigs galena at 15½c ¾ lb.

CHEESE—The demand for export is increasing; sales 150 bxs Western Reserve, to go West, at 23@23. The article was cheese.

BEANS—We note sales of 10 bbls at $3@3 25.

BACON—The market contains a fair supply, with a fair local demand, at the following prices, viz: Shoulders, 2@2½c; Sides, rubbed, 22@c; Clear do, 23c; Sugar Cured Hams, 24c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, Feb. 17, 1865.

Acid Acetic	55	to 60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to 1 50	"
" Oxalic	70	to 75	"
" Tartaric	1 65	to 1 70	"
Alcohol 85 @ 0	4 55	to 4 60	gal.
" 98 @ 0	4 60	to 4 65	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to 55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to 1 25	"
Ammonia Carb	40	to 45	"
" Aqua 16	16	to 18	"
Annotta	70	to 75	"
Ashes, Pot	8	to 8½	"
" Pearl	14	to 15	"
" Soda	8½	to 9	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 40	to 1 50	"
Barr, Slippery Elm	6 25	to 6 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 75	to 2 85	lb.
" " Pale	75	to 80	"
" " Common	50	to 60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to 6	"
" " German	9	to 11	"
" " E. India	15	to 17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 10	to 1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to 24	"
Borax, Refined	60	to 65	"
Brimstone Roll	7¼	to 8½	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to 12	"
Calomel, American	2 35	to 2 40	"
" English	2 90	to 3 00	"
Camphor Refined	1 55	to 1 60	"
Cantharides	2 50	to 2 75	"
Cassia in Mats	1 12	to 1 18	"
Chamomiles, German	65	to 70	"
" Roman	35	to 65	"
Chloroform	2 85	to 2 90	"
Cloves	65	to 70	"
Cochineal	50	to 2 50	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to 12 50	case
Copperas	9 00	to 9 50	bbl.
Cream Tartar	60	to 90	lb.
Cubebs	1 00	to 1 10	"
Cudbear	45	to 75	"
Emery, Eng	16	to 18	"
Ether Nitric Spirits of	50	to 57	"
" Sulphuric	1 50	to 1 60	"
Extract Logwood	19	to 25	"
" Liquorice Calabria	55	to 65	"
" " Italian	70	to 78	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to 32	"
Gentle Chipped	5½	to 6½	"
Gallic Acid	1 75	to 1 90	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	78	to 78	"
" " White	90	to 1 10	"
" " Myrrh, Turkey	75	to 80	"
" " Shellac	1 60	to 1 70	"
" " Tragacanth sorts	65	to 70	"
" " Tragacanth flake	1 25	to 1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	85	to 1 00	"
Indigo Manilla	1 20	to 2 10	"
" Spanish, fleet	2 00	to 2 50	"
Iodine Resublimed	9 00	to 9 50	"
Juniper Berries	10	to 12	"
Logwood Chipped	3	to 4	"
Madder	1 70	to 1 75	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 65	to 1 75	"
" Carbonate	65	to 68	"
Manna S S	1 70	to 1 75	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 25	to 11 50	¾ oz.
Nutgalls, Aleppo	20	to 22	lb.
Oil Bergamot	12 00	to 14 00	"
" Castor	4 00	to 4 25	gall
" Cinnamon	8 25	to 8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 25	to 7 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 75	to 4 00	gall
" Lemon	6 00	to 6 25	lb
" Linseed, P. L	2 10	to 2 15	gal
" " Cincinnati	2 15	to 2 18	"
" Linseed	1 65	to 1 70	"
" Negafoot	1 70	to 1 75	"
" Olive	4 00	to 5 00	"
" " Quarts	5 25	to 6 00	¾ doz
" Origanum	1 75	to 2 00	lb
" Peppermint	8 75	to 9 00	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to 3 50	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to 1 65	"
" Sperm semiuse	2 85	to 3 50	gall.
" Tanner	2 75	to 3 00	"
" White W B	2 60	to 2 70	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to 7 50	lb
Opium, Turkey	16 00	to 16 50	"
Pepper Black	53	to 53	"
Pepper Africau Cayenne	73	to 78	"
Phosphorus	2 30	to 2 50	"
Plaster of Paris, calcd	2 00	to 2 50	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	35	to 38	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to 1 25	"
" Nitrate	1 60	to 1 75	"
" Prussiate Yellow	70	to 75	"
" " Red	1 60	to 1 65	"
Precipitate Red	1 00	to 1 10	"
" White	8 00	to 8 50	"
Putty	7¾	to 8	"
Quinine Sulph	8 75	to 8 75	oz.
Rosin (bbl of 280 lbs)	30 00	to 32 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	20	to 25	lb
" Ginger, E. I	43	to 48	"
" " Jamaica	70	to 75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to 7 30	"
" Jalap	3 80	to 4 00	"
" Liquorice	28	to 30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 15	to 4 25	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	65	to 70	"
" Senega	1 50	to 1 75	"
" Valerian, English	55	to 60	"
" " German	35	to 40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to 40	"
" Epsom	6½	to 7¼	"
" Soda	6	to 7	"
Seed, Anise	42	to 45	"
" Canary	10 50	to 11 00	bus.
" Cardamon	4 25	to 5 00	lb.
" Hemp	6 00	to 6 50	bus.
" Mustard	25	to 30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to 45	"
" East India	30	to 35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11	to 12	"
Soda Caustic	13½	to 14	"
Soap Castile	30	to 35	"
" White	44	to 47	"
Starch	9½	to 10¾	"
Sugar Lead, white	55	to 60	"
Summac, Sicily	11	to 12	"
Tannin	68	to 73	oz.
Terra Japonicas	15	to 16	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 40	to 2 50	gall
Turmeric	30	to 35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to 7 00	gal.
" Japan	2 50	to 2 75	"
" Damar	8 75	to 7 50	"
Venitian Red	6¾	to 7¾	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to 20	"
" " Fancy B'ds	9	to 18	"
White " Dry	19	to 20	"
Red " Dry	17	to 20	"
Whiting	4¾	to 5	"
Litharge	12	to 13	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to 14	"
" in Oil	13	to 15	"
" French	17	to 18	"

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, February 18, 1865.

Business in the oil way continues inactive, yesterday being one of the dullest days of the season. This state of affairs will not last long, as the present warm weather will soon effect the removal of the embargo on navigation to the oil country. Business will then take a fresh start. We hope to be able to announce in our next issue the moving of the ice. This important event is anxiously waited for by business men generally, and oil dealers particularly. There is at this time a large number of boats that are anxiously awaiting their turn, as freights for the upper country are plenty, and prices remunerative. As we have before mentioned, the stock of oil in the market is very light, and prices have undergone no change. Refined is nominal; Bonded, 65c; Free, 83c. The inquiry from the East was fair, principally for bonded. Sales were made, delivered in Philadelphia, at 69c. Occasionally a few barrels was disposed of in our market at 63@64c for Bonded, and 83@84c for Refined.

CRUDE OIL—The only stock in the market is held by refiners. In fact the sales of Crude reported for some weeks was from tanks, and owned by refiners, who disposed of it in that way in preference to refining. The latest news from Oil City reports a firm market, with plenty of Eastern purchasers. Holders at the wells were asking an advance of 25@50 cents per bbl. The amount of oil to come forward when the river opens is large.

TAR OR RESIDUUM—The market was firm, but prices were unchanged. The last sale reported was at $3 00 per bbl.

NAPHTHA—Was in fair request at former prices.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, February 18, 1865.

The Iron and Nail market has been inactive The demand being principally for small lots, prices have undergone a change. The rates were:

FLAT BAR.	₩ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7¼
1¼ to 6, by ½ to 1 inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to 2 inch	7¼
1½ to 1¾, by ⅝ to 2 inch	8
HORSE SHOE.	₩ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	8½
HEAVY HAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¼
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
¾ to 1, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
¾ to ⅞, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2 to 6 inch	8½
1¾ and 2	8¾
1½ and 1¾	8¾
1 and 1¼	8¾
⅞ inch	10½
¾ inch	12
Hoops cut to specid d lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.	
ROUND AND SQUARE.	₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼
2¼ and 2½ inch	7¾
2½ to 3 inch	8
3 to 3½ inch	8¼
3½ to 4 inch	8½
4¼ and 4½ inch	8¾
OVAL IRON.	₩ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	¼ inch 8¾
1¼ and 1½ inch	¼ inch 8¾
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₩ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	¼ inch 8¾
1¼ and 1½ inch	¼ inch 8¾
WAGON BOX IRON.	9½
SKEET.	
No. 10 to 17	8¾
" 18 to 24	9
" 25 and 26	9¼
" 27	9½

All sheets over 26 inches wide, ½c ₩ lb extra

PLATES.	
8-16 ⅛ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	8
1¼ to 2, by ⅝ and 1-8 inch	8¼
1¼ to 2, by ¾ and 1-8 inch	8½
1¼ to 2, by ⅞ inch	9

Juniata iron 2¼-16 ₩ lb over "American."

FLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Flow Handle Iron	8¼

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	15

NAILS.			
	₩ keg		₩ keg
10 to 60d Nails, 8	10¾	2d Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	9 87½	3d "	11 37½
6d and 7d	8 62½	4d " Lining	11 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	6d " Spikes	8 62½
3d "	9 87½	10d " "	8 37½
Casing Nails.			
10	10 13	8 inch	11 13
8d	9 88	7 inch	11 13
6d	9 63	6 inch	10 38
4d	9 63	5 inch	10 38
3d	9 63	4 inch	9 88
Finishing.			
10	10 63	3d	9 88
8	10 38	4d	9 63
7	10 13	5d	9 63
6	10 13	6d	9 38
5	10 13		

2¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

Discount per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acc ptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, for cash on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Overview of Pig Iron and Bloom Market

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18, 1865.

Dullness was the prevailing feature in the pig iron and bloom market during the week. The furnaces since our last were unusually quiet, buyers being inclined to hold off. The only transactions reported will be found below:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 tons L. S. Coal Smi. Pud. ..... $52 00 cash.
50 tons Gree Central Anthracite ..... 55 00 5 mos.
50 tons Red Short Anthracite No. 2 ..... 50 00 cash.
50 tons Hanging Rock Charcoal ..... 70 00 4 mos.

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

13 tons Juniata No. 1 ..... $130 00 cash.
13 tons Cinder ..... 130 00 4 mos.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18, 1865.

The market during the week was dull. Prices were barely sustained.

I C—10x14	$22 00
I X—10x14	27 00
I C—Roofing	24 00
I X—Roofing	28 00
I C—14x20	24 00
I X—14x20	27 00
I C—Roofing	22 50
I X—Roofing	27 00

BLOCK TIN ₩ lb.

Block Tin ..... 60c | Pfeiffer Shots 20c
Zinc Shots ..... 25c | Pfeiffer Slabs 30c

New York Grocery Trade.

SUGAR—The markets for raw sugar yesterday, was quite dull, and prices fell off one-quarter c and ¾ lb; but in the afternoon of yesterday, a better demand sprung up from refiners and speculators, and prices were firmer. The tone was fully recovered, the market closing with more tone than has been noticeable for some time past. The sales consist of 1,000 hhds Cuba, Refined is inactive; Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart's prices, as arranged 13th inst., were 23c for crushed; 22½c for powdered; 21½c for granulated; 21c for extra C; 20½c for C; 20c for yellow C. The quotations of the other refiners, as established on Monday, were 22c for crushed; 21½@22c for soft white, and 22@24, cash for Yellow.

TEAS—There has continued a steady and pretty good demand for Green teas for our last, with more inquiry in lines for immediate use, the market ruling firmly; prices full to last rates, with some firmness in sales, including 3,000 half-chests Colored Japan, 6,000 Uncolored do, 100 Southong, 600 do Long, 600 Green, &c.

COFFEE—Our review of quotations of Brazil show a reduction of half a cent per pound from the currency of Friday last, consequent upon the reduced figure in Brazil. Prices rule now quoted at 21½ cents gold, and the market closes pretty firmly at this price for prime, and at proportionately lower rates for the inferior grades. There has, however, been but little done, the views of buyers and sellers being variant, and the demand for consumption of the moment quite small. The sales are 3319 bags Rio, per Felinx, for gold, and 600 Laguna rs on private terms; and 950 mats Manilla, at 21½ cents gold. The stock of Rio at the Ports, as made up by messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, is 32,833 bags, viz: 24,183 bags here, 1000 in Philadelphia, and 5500 in Baltimore.—*Shipping List.*

Providence Market.

February 11.

[For the week.]—Cotton—The market is quiet; middling, 67@68. Wool—The market is dull for sales right and prices generally in favor of buyers; we quote fleece at 87½@98c; pulled at 75@100c. Canada combing at 102½c. Sales for the week, 32,600 lbs fleece at 97½c; 10,500 lbs of pulled at 85@105c. Printing cloths—The following are the sales: 1,000 pieces 56x60, 18c; 1,200 do 56x60, 18½c; 7,000 do 60x44, 20½; 3,100 do 60x61f 24½; 5,000 do 60x64, 21c; 11,000 do 60x64c, 20½; 12,000 do, 61x61, 20½; 13,000 do 61x64, 21c. Total, 59,300 pieces.—*Journal.*

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils are quiet, with about the usual business to note in fish and lard Oils at quo ations. Linseed is rather lower, and selling at $1 50. Petroleum continues dull and neglected, with light offerings and sales. Crudes is nominally held at 48@49c, and refined, in bond, at 65c, without sales. There is no demand in export. Free oil is selling as wanted at 88@92c, as to lots.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

Fish are held firmly, but there are no recent arrivals to note, and the sales of Mackerel are mostly confined to store lo s at $12@27 for medium and large 2s, $16@18 for 2s, and $15@15 50 for No 3 shore, in retail parcels. Of Pickled Herring and Dry Cod the stocks are light, and the sales confined to lots fr m store at $10@12 ₩ bbl for the former, and 9@10c per lb for the latter.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

A fair demand for pig iron at $62 for hot blast for rolling mill iron and $52 for No. 2. Old bills, old blast rules at $56@60. Bar steady at 7½@8c for common and charcoal. Horse shoe 10¼@11c for Shoe mixed—8.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

There has been an active demand from consumers, owing to the protracted cold weather, and the market has ruled firm at 26@28c per bussel delivered. None at the river, and prices afloat and nominal.

Philadelphia Auction Sales.

By order of the United States Marshal—100 bales and 65 bags prize cotton, at 68@77½c; some loose at 23c; 1,650 lbs cotton yarn at 92½c; 22 boxes tobacco at 57c, and 1 bale muslin at 46c, all cash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

At the Stock Exchange the Railway List was dull and lower, with the exception of Fort Wayne, which was higher and quite active. Governments steady and in fair demand. Miscellaneous List steady, with an upward movement in Mariposa and Pacific Mail. Coal shares firm, with Cumberland and Central as favorites. Bank Stocks and Railroad Bonds are dull. The prospect of a speedy military success prevents heavy speculation, and there is a general disposition to wait for events rather than anticipate them. The Gold market is perfectly quiet and in sympathy with Railway and other Stocks. The Money market is overstocked; large sums having been poured in from the West within the past few days. Loans are offered at 5 per cent. Foreign Exchange nominal. Petroleum Stocks active and irregular in Rynd farm, and a heavy decline in Manhattan and Knickerbocker. Sales of Buchanan farm 185, Empire City 500, Excelsior 1050, Rynd farm 485, Tack 500, 25th, 2500, President 475, Germania 95, Oceanic 325, Knickerbocker 80. The Petroleum market is heavy. Crude a little lower at 50@51; Refined in bond 67@68, and free 87.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 17.

Money steady at 6 per cent. Sterling dull at 108½@108¾ specie. Gold dull and without material change in price opening at 203¾, declining to 203¼, advancing to 204¾ and closing at 203½@203¾. Government Stocks quiet and without a decided change. States dull. United States 6's, 5-20, coupon, 106¼; 5's, 10-40 coupons, 102½; 6's, one year's certificates, 98¾; Pacific mail, 329; Erie, 75; Hudson, 107½; Reading, 112¾; Michigan Southern, 67¼; Illinois Central, 130 1-8; Pittsburgh, 82¼; North Western, 34½; do preferred, 64¾; Rock Island, 96; Fort Wayne, 90¾.

MONEY MARKET—Commercial paper unchanged at 6@10 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Sterling quiet and without material change in price opening at 203¾, declining to 203¼, advancing to 204¾ and closing at 203½@203¾. Government Stocks quiet and without a decided change. States dull. United States 6's, 5-20, coupon, 106¼; 5's, 10-40 coupons, 102½; 6's, one year's certificates, 98¾; Pacific mail, 329; Erie, 75; Hudson, 107½; Reading, 112¾; Michigan Southern, 67¼; Illinois Central, 130 1-8; Pittsburgh, 82¼; North Western, 34½; do preferred, 64¾; Rock Island, 96; Fort Wayne, 90¾.

GOLD MARKET—Opened at 203¾, declined to 203¼, advanced to 204¾ and closed at 203½@203¾. Gold still stagnant. No speculation. Government and importer's demand nominal. Price has fluctuated between 203½ to 204¾.

Boston Copper Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Prices of Mining stocks held in Boston to-day. Central, 53; Franklin, 46; Hancock, 85½; Isle Royal, 13; Copper, 35; Quincy, 70; Minn., 30; Rockland, 5; French Creek, 3¾. Market dull.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Petroleum dull; 50@51c for crude; 67@68c for refined in bond, and 87c for refined free.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Cotton firmer and decidedly more active at 85 for middling. Flour—Receipts 7,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls at 10 75 for Extra State, $11 25@11 40 for R. H. O., and $11 50@12 for Trade Brands, the latter for Canadian. Whisky rather more steady; Western $2 28. Wheat dull, and only a limited demand for Winter Red at $2 22½. Rye quiet. Barley—Canada nominal and Upper Lake nominal at $1 88@1 90. Oats rather more steady at $1 07 for mixed Pennsylvania and $1 10 for Western. Pork quiet; sales by auction 500 bbls; Raligan at 40 50@40 75. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; Muscavado 18½, Havana 22. Molasses dull. Wool quiet. Pork heavy; unsettled; Mess, cash, $37 50@37 62½; March, $37 75@37 87½; April, $37 87½@38; May, $38@38 12½; June, $38 12½@38 25; July, $38 25@38 37½; August, $38 37½@38 50; September, $38 50@38 62½; October, $38 62½@38 75; November, $38 75@38 87½; December, $38 87½@39; January, $39@39 12½; February, $39 12½@39 25. Prime, $34@34 50. Beef steady at 18@22c for plain mess, and 21@23c for extra. Beef hams steady for Feb, March and April, seller and buyers option, at $45 75@47 50. Beef steady, at 18@22c for plain mess, and 21@23c for extra. Lard, Bengal Tiger, $25 6@27. Dressed hogs scarce and higher; 17¼@17¾c for western. Bacon in active demand and rising. Cumberland cut at 20@20½c; long clear middles, 19½c; and long clear at an average of 20½c. Cut meats in fair request; 17@18¾c for shoulders and 18@22c for hams. Lard without change; kettle rendered, 25c; and in bbls to arrive, at 24½c. Butter heavy and rather easier, at 30@44c for Ohio and 42@46c for State. Cheese firm at 14@20c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Breadstuffs firm owing to reduced stocks, but dull. Wheat better, with sales of red, $2 50@2 55. Corn quiet; yellow $1 15. Petroleum —Sales unimportant; crude, 49@50; refined in good request, at 87@88c. Whisky dull at $2 23. Corn active,